0856-B-07 PREX 7.10: FBIS-PRC-80-176

FBIS-PRC-80-176
Tuesday
9 September 1980
Vol I No 176

Daily Report

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

JB 99-014950

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

COMPLETED

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 176 *9 September 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

GUANGMING RIBAO Views U.S. 'Leftwing Social Democracy' [23 Aug] B 1— 1
U.S. Defense Delegation Feted by PLA Official B 2— 2
Chen Muhua Meets U.S. Demographics Professor B 2— 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC, Japan Sign Shipping Cooperation Agreement D 1— 3
Yao Yilin Meets Japanese Consumers Delegation D 1— 3
Ieng Thirith Tours Japan, Speaks on Kampuchea D 1— 3
TOHO Interview in Osaka D 1— 3
Hiroshima, Fukuoka Rallies D 2— 4
NODONG SINMUN Disparages Chon Tu-hwan's Inaugural Address D 3— 5
DPRK Reunification Group Denounces Kim Tae-chung Trial D 3— 5
Kim Tae-chung Rejects Court-Martial Charges D 3— 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO Comments on Easing Southeast Asian Tensions [5 Sep] E 1— 6
AIPO Denounces SRV's Occupation of Kampuchea E 2— 7
VODK: SRV Troops, Unidentified Russian Killed in Lao Ambush E 3— 8
Sihanouk, Truong Nhu Tang Meet in Beijing E 3— 8
Sihanouk, Wife Attend Ballet in Beijing E 3— 8
Kampuchean Citizens Prohibited From Accepting Relief E 3— 8
UN Official Praises Thai Refugee Policy E 4— 9
Thai Official Says ASEAN To Remain Firm on Kampuchean Issue E 4— 9
Thailand's Sitthi Speaks on Burmese Position on Kampuchea E 4— 9
Thai 'Friendship Flight' Delegation Arrives in Beijing E 5—10
Welcoming Banquet E 5—10
Feted by Zhang Tingfa E 5—10
Meeting With Chen Muhua E 6—11
Wan Li Meets Thai Prosecutors Delegation E 6—11
Soong Ching Ling Meets Former Thai Minister E 6—11
New Zealand Prime Minister To Visit PRC 11-18 Sep E 6—11

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Rebel Leader Refutes Radio Kabul Propaganda F 1— 12
Indian Opposition Parties Organize 'Popular Movements' F 1— 12
Pakistan Self-Sufficient in Producing Nuclear Fuel F 1— 12

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO Holds Large-Scale 'Autumn Forge' Exercise G 1 — 13
Inauguration Ceremony G 1 — 13
Rome Paper Reports on Renewal of PRC-Italy Ties G 2 — 14
[AVANTI 29 Aug]
AFP: Italy's UNITA To Reopen Beijing Office G 3 — 15
Spain Refuses Soviets Permission To Enter Port G 3 — 15
Turkish Assembly Forces Foreign Minister's Resignation G 4 — 16
Deputy PLA Navy Commander Hosts British Admiral in Shanghai G 4 — 16
British Warships Depart G 4 — 16

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

KYODO: Mao's Death Anniversary 'Ignored' in Beijing L 1 — 17
KYODO: Former Foreign Minister May Return to Foreign Ministry L 1 — 17
Further Reportage on Hua's Speech to NPC L 2 — 18
Promoting Young People L 2 — 18
Economic Management Reforms L 3 — 19
Long-Range Economic Planning L 4 — 20
Luda City Apologizes Over Incident Mentioned by Hua L 6 — 22
GUANGMING RIBAO Reports on NPC Opening Ceremony [31 Aug] L 7 — 23
NPC, CPPCC Delegates Honor Gang of Four Victim L 9 — 25
Callers Greet (Guo Weibin) L 9 — 25
Yang Yichen Pays Visit L 9 — 25
Ren Zhongyi Pays Respects L 10 — 26
NPC Panel Discussions on Various Topics Continue L 10 — 26
Peng Zhen's Report, Laws L 10 — 26
RENMIN RIBAO Editor on 'Four Bigs' L 11 — 27
Sichuan's Agricultural Success L 12 — 28
Anhui's Economic Success L 13 — 29
NPC Deputies Discuss Per Capita GNP Goal of $1,000 by 2000 L 15 — 31
NPC Deputies Present Motions to Committee L 17 — 33
RENMIN RIBAO Hails Publication of NPC Deputies' Speeches [6 Sep] L 17 — 33
AFP: 'Activist' Urges NPC To Grant Dissident New Trial L 18 — 34
CPPCC Women's Group Discusses Draft Marriage Law L 18 — 34
RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Local Party Congresses [30 Aug] L 19 — 35
RENMIN RIBAO Carries Xue Muqiao Article on Financial Deficit L 21 — 37
[2 Sep]
State Council Approves Enterprise Self-Management Plan L 27 — 43
GONGREN RIBAO Editorial L 29 — 45
State Statistical Bureau Announces Rise in Industrial Output L 30 — 46
KYODO: Ceremonies for Visiting Heads of State Simplified L 31 — 47
State Council Announces Safety Measures L 31 — 47
Domestic Air Fares for Foreign Tourists Reduced L 32 — 48
Public Health Ministry Sets Policy on Private Practitioners L 32 — 48
Finance Ministry Reports on Reduction of Agricultural Tax L 33 — 49
Peasants Benefit From Cuts in Farm Tax, Grain Purchase L 34 — 50
Further Report L 34 — 50
New Rural Policy Results in Livestock Population Growth L 35 — 51
National Forum Held on Teaching Political Economy L 35 — 51
[GUANGMING RIBAO 30 Aug]
Kunming PLA Unit Implements 'Guiding Principles' [RENMIN RIBAO 3 Sep] L 37 — 53
LATE REPORT: Five NPC Vice Chairmen Tender Resignations L 38 — 54

II

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Calls for Controls on Interprovincial Migration S 1—57
More Reportage on Jilin Party Session on Grain Bases S 1—57
Wang Enmao Remarks S 1—57
Increased Rice Production Discussed S 3—57
Further Wang Enmao Instructions S 4—57
JILIN RIBAO Reports on Electoral Law Violations S 5—60
Briefs: Liaoning County-Level Elections S 5—60

III

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS U.S. 'LEFTWING SOCIAL DEMOCRACY'

HK070614 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Lu Qichang (0712 0366 2490): "Rise of the Ideas of 'Leftwing Social Democracy' in the United States"]

[Text] An ideological trend in "leftwing social democracy" has risen in the United States in recent years. This is because the American domestic economy is becoming worse and worse, people have become increasingly dissatisfied with the present government and more and more Americans have lost confidence in the existing social system.

"Leftwing social democracy" is a bourgeois reformist ideological trend, with some trade union bureaucrats as its mainstay. Such an ideological trend is based on some recently grown liberties and "leftwing" organizations which put forward economic reform programs to "oppose the power of big companies" and to curb the monopolist capitalist forces. There are three types of these organizations, classified by their forms and activities. First, there are local organizations; many permanent organizations have been formed in various parts of the United States to deal with a series of local problems such as the reduction of taxes, rents and public service fees. They are the strongest parts of the "leftwing social democratic" movement in the United States. For example, the 22,000-member "Federation of Organizations Striving to Reform Present Society" in Arkansas has greatly developed in the southern states and its programs are typical of similar "leftwing social democratic" organizations. It upholds the establishment of public-owned utilities and oil companies and favors national health and medicare systems controlled by local governments. It wants the federal government to become the employer of the whole nation and proposes that the rights of the workers be guaranteed and that workers take part in the boards of directors of companies and banks. Other organizations such as the "Public Fair Shares Organization" in Massachusetts, the "Public Interests Movement" in Ohio and the "Public Action Committee" in Illinois among others have a membership of several thousands or tens of thousands. Second, there are national organizations which deal with a particular problem and then carry out joint activities with other local organizations and trade unions, such as the "Citizen-Labor Energy Alliance" and the "Federation of Consumers Opposing the Rising Cost of Daily Necessities" and so forth. Their main task is to control the prices of oil, natural gas and daily necessities. The "Citizen-Labor Energy Alliance" once carried out protests with a score of other organizations to oppose the big oil companies. Third, there are organizations which guide other local and national organizations. The most important organization is the "Democratic Socialists Organization Committee" led by (Michael Harrington), with a membership of 4,000. As proposed by Mr Fraser, chairman of the "United Auto Workers," more than 100 organizations formed a "progressive alliance" which carried out several national activities. Other organizations in this category include the "Democratic Agenda" and the "New American Movement" and so forth.

These organizations were mainly established by some trade unions, black students' and women's organizations and other institutions which protect consumer interests. Their leaders took part in the antiwar and civil rights campaigns of the 1960's. These organizations are the most powerful among the trade unions. Both liberals and conservatives in the trade unions have been influenced by the "leftwing social democratic" movement. The most typical figure is (?Mr Singer), chairman of the "International Association of Machinists" and chairman of the "Labor Union-Production Union." He is also vice chairman of the "Democratic Socialists Organization Committee" and one of the leaders of the "Progressive Alliance." He has become an important leader of the "leftwing socialist democratic" movement. While permitting the "continued existence of capitalism," he and (Harrington) proposed certain "reforms" to "limit the economic power of big companies," pursue "economic democracy" and rectify inequality in society. They also proposed full employment, nationalizing the food and energy companies, socializing Medicare and welfare and, taking the "welfare states" of Europe as the model for their society.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Therefore, the "leftwing social democratic" movement in the United States displays the following characteristics: its activities center on internal economic problems; they propose more interference by the government and public in the national economy; they wish to keep the private ownership of the means of production and business profits intact and only oppose the act of using the means of production to encroach upon "public interests"; support the use of "democratic socialism" to resist scientific socialism and negate the necessity of the proletarian revolution and do not favor the transition of state power from one class to another through class struggle. Thus, in essence, it is the same as the "rightwing social democratic" movement. That movement favors the viewpoints of the liberals in foreign policy, such as detente with the Soviet Union, the conclusion of the new SALT treaty with the Soviet Union and so on, opposes the increase of military expenditures and proposes that money saved from disarmament be spent on social welfare and that the government intervene more in the economy insofar as internal economic policy is concerned. The "rightwing social democratic" movement favors the "free enterprise system," takes a hard line on the Soviet Union, opposes a U.S.-Soviet nuclear treaty, demands an increase in military expenditures and urges the development of modern strategic weapons such as the neutron bomb and others.

Although the "leftwing social democratic" movement has rarely affected the present government's policy, it is rooted in the masses to a certain degree and has a certain influence over them. The promoters of the "leftwing social democratic" movement are planning to strengthen their forces in the 1980's and to expand their influence. Nevertheless, by taking a reformist method, they will not be successful in cracking the hard nut--the deterioration of the U.S. economy.

U.S. DEFENSE DELEGATION FETED BY PLA OFFICIAL

OW071840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of Dr William J. Perry, U.S. under secretary of defense, and the military technology delegation led by him was given here this evening by Zhang Aiping, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In his toast, Zhang Aiping pointed out that the Chinese PLA was determined to carry out the modernization of China's national defence by relying on their own efforts. "This is not only in the interests of China itself but, what is even more important, in the struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism and for world peace," he stressed. In his return toast Dr Perry referred to the growing threat by the Soviet Union to the world. He expressed the wish to see concrete results in cooperation in defence between the U.S. and China during his current visit. Attending the banquet were the U.S. ambassador, Mr Leonard Woodcock and the U.S. military attaches. Upon their arrival here yesterday, the delegation was welcomed at the airport by Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS U.S. DEMOGRAPHICS PROFESSOR

OW061310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met here today with Professor Ansley J. Coale, president of the International Union of Scientific Study of Population and chairman of the Committee of Population and Demography of the National Academy of Science, USA and his wife in the Great Hall of the People. They exchanged views on the development of demography, population growth and its relation to economic development. They also expressed the wish to increase cooperation between the two countries in this field. Present on the occasion were Pu Tongxiu, vice-minister of education, and Liu Zheng, president of the Institute of Population Research of the Chinese People's University. Professor Coale arrived in Beijing on August 18 for a short lecture tour.

PRC, JAPAN SIGN SHIPPING COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW061512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--An agreement on cooperation in technical survey of ships between the Register of Shipping of China and the Japan Marine Association (Nippon Kaiji Kyokai) was signed in Tokyo on August 22. This was disclosed to XINHUA today by an official of the Register of Shipping. He said that the Japan Marine Association officially terminated its agreement with Taiwan's "China Corporation Register of Shipping" on January 20.

YAO YILIN MEETS JAPANESE CONSUMERS DELEGATION

OW071520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this evening with the Japan Consumer's Cooperative Union delegation currently visiting China. The group is led by Mr Sadao Nakabayashi, president of the union. Present on the occasion was Niu Yinguan, director of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives.

IENG THIRITH TOURS JAPAN, SPEAKS ON KAMPUCHEA

TOHO Interview in Osaka

OW051345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--According to TOHO NEWS AGENCY, Ieng Thirith, leader of the delegation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea now visiting Japan, said on 3 September that the Kampuchean people are determined to fight the Vietnamese aggressors through to the end until the Vietnamese Army withdraws from Kampuchea. She also praised highly the Japanese people and Government's support for the Kampuchean people and government.

Ieng Thirith was speaking to a TOHO NEWS AGENCY reporter in Osaka on 3 September about the impressions of her visit to Japan. She said: "The Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association and other organizations have been supporting the Kampuchean people who are suffering from Vietnamese aggression by holding rallies, demonstrations, fund-raisings and other activities. In addition, Japanese Foreign Minister Ito recently visited Thailand and inspected (Kampuchean) refugee camps. This shows that the Japanese Government has also been giving support to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people. All this has greatly encouraged the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people."

She said: The Japanese people's and government's support for the Kampuchean people and government is of strategic significance. Japan is a big country in Asia and has a say in international affairs. In addition, Japan has very great influence on Europe and the United States. She said: "The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legitimate government representing Kampuchea. Aid to the Kampuchean people should be delivered directly to Democratic Kampuchea. This is not only legitimate but humanitarian. Aid should be given to people who are suffering from aggression and not to those who are committing aggression. Heng Samrin should not be given aid.

Ieng Thirith said: "In our country we are carrying on a war against Vietnamese, Soviet and Cuban aggressors so as to fulfill our duty. At the same time, however, we are in great need of international support and aid.

If the European nations and the United States, like Japan, support the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Kampuchean people in maintaining Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations, exert pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea and refrain from giving aid to Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime, then the conflict in Kampuchea will end earlier. The deaths of a large number of people in Kampuchea will be avoided and an independent, nonaligned and sovereign Kampuchea will be guaranteed. This will at the same time serve to deter Vietnamese aggression and Soviet expansionism in the South Pacific and eventually deter the breakout of a third world war. If action is hurriedly taken only after Vietnamese and Soviet aggression is allowed to spread to Thailand, then it will be too late. We should check their aggression in Kampuchea. It is possible to do this if all countries and people in the world take action to oppose their aggression."

She said: "The international meeting on the issue of Kampuchea scheduled to be held in Tokyo next year is of great importance to the Kampuchean people's victory. We expect our friends throughout the world to relay the true situation to the people of their respective countries in order to smash Vietnam's provocations and exert powerful pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its army from Kampuchea. I also hope that representatives from all five continents can attend the grand meeting." She said: "The Kampuchean people will resolutely continue their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in unity under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people will persistently fight until the Vietnamese Army completely withdraws from Kampuchea. We certainly will achieve victory." She reaffirmed: "If the Vietnamese Army completely withdraws from Kampuchea, we will not harbor any hatred against Vietnam or demand reparations from Vietnam. We will become a peaceful neighboring state."

Hiroshima, Fukuoka Rallies

OW061234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--Rallies were held in Hiroshima on September fourth and in Fukuoka yesterday to welcome the government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Ieng Thirith and to warmly support the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression, according to the TOHO NEWS AGENCY.

At the Hiroshima rally, on behalf of the sponsors, Ryuei Kozuma, emeritus professor of Yamaguchi University, called for support to Democratic Kampuchea's struggle against aggression. Ieng Thirith made a report on the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Toshihiko Ishikawa, member of the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly, urged Hiroshima citizens to step up their activity in support of the Kampuchean people and to demand withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. Other speakers also expressed their determination to support the Kampuchean people's struggle.

Speaking on behalf of the sponsors at the Fukuoka rally, Takashi Yokomatsu, professor of Yawata University, said, "We should never tolerate aggression and rule by any foreign powers. We should further arouse public opinion demanding withdrawal of Vietnamese troops." The rally adopted a resolution calling for further strengthening of the movement to support Kampuchea.

With Fukuoka as the last stop, the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea wound up their visits to various places in Japan. The people of Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Hiroshima had unfolded fund-raising activities and presented the funds to the delegation.

NODONG SINMUN DISPARAGES CHON TU-HWAN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OW051538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (XINHUA)--NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says that Chon Tu-hwan's address at the "presidential inauguration" ceremony in Seoul on September 1 is nothing but an oath to become a second Pak Chong-hui and maintain a second "yusin system" of dictatorship. Entitled "The True Colour of the Fascist Dictator Cannot Be Veiled", the commentary describes Chon Tu-hwan's statement on "building a democratic welfare society" as a hackneyed phrase repeated by the assassinated Pak Chong-hui to pull the wool over the eyes of the South Korean people and maintain his fascist repressive rule behind the facade of "freedom" and "democracy". Commenting on Chon Tu-hwan's "stage theory" under the name of "peaceful unification", the commentary says it is a camouflage to veil his splittist nature. No matter how hard Chon Tu-hwan may try to deceive the South Korean people, it is futile, the commentary stresses.

DPRK REUNIFICATION GROUP DENOUNCES KIM TAE-CHUNG TRIAL

OW081318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (XINHUA)--The South Korean Chon Tu-hwan regime was condemned here yesterday by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Fatherland in a press communique for the court-martial of Kim Tae-chung and other arrested South Korean democrats, according to a KCNA report today. The Chon Tu-hwan regime has turned the power of a military trial on them as a method to intimidate and continue the suppression of South Korean demonstrators in Kwangju City, it said. The communique stated that it is Chon Tu-hwan who should be brought to trial by the people and history for ordering the massacre of the demonstrators in Kwangju. The communique demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan clique immediately stop its illegal trial of Kim Tae-chung and other South Korean democrats and release them without any conditions.

KIM TAE-CHUNG REJECTS COURT-MARTIAL CHARGES

OW041255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (XINHUA)--South Korean democrat Kim Tae-chung, now facing trial by the military court in Seoul, has rejected the charges of sedition against him and denied that he was a communist or had manipulated the struggle for social democracy in South Korea, according to reports from Seoul. Since the South Korean authorities opened court-martial proceedings against Kim Tae-chung and 23 other democrats on August 14, they have been tried at 13 hearings by September 2. The trial was held under strict guard and no visitors or journalists were allowed to attend. In defiance of legal procedures, defence witnesses were barred from testifying. Some of Kim Tae-chung's defence counsels were detained and others disciplined. Since the trial began, the South Korean propaganda machine alleged that Kim Tae-chung had admitted his crime, but actually he had rejected the charges against him and denounced the trial as a political persecution. Religious figure Mun Ik-hwan who was also facing court-martial trial denounced the charges against him as groundless and denounced the trial. The other democrats also protested against the trial. The paper NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says that the military trial is only a farce to create a fait accompli for the South Korean fascist clique. Denouncing it as a political plot, the commentary says that the charges are groundless and demands the release of Kim Tae-chung and guarantee of his freedom to conduct legitimate political activities.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON EASING SOUTHEAST ASIAN TENSIONS

HK060242 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 80 p 6

[Article by commentator: "The Correct Way To Ease Southeast Asia Tension--Third Comment on the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Memorandum"]

[Text] The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry memorandum proposed a so-called "correct way" said to be capable of easing the tension in Southeast Asia, alleging that so long as the ASEAN countries accepted the "four-point proposal" of the Vietnamese authorities and held negotiations with the Phnom Penh puppets, "it would be possible to safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia and ease the tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border." Can this so-called "correct way" truly solve the tension in Southeast Asia and on the Kampuchean-Thai border?

It is known to the whole world that the present tension in Southeast Asia is the result of the Vietnamese authorities' invasion of Kampuchea and their threat against Thailand, actions which have the support and connivance of the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese authorities' allegation that it is the result of Chinese "expansionism" can deceive nobody. If, as the Vietnamese authorities demand, Vietnam is allowed to continue its occupation of Kampuchea and its military deployment at the Kampuchean-Thai border, then neither can the threat against Thailand's peace and security be eliminated nor can the tension in Southeast Asia be eased. What the Vietnamese authorities call "the correct way" can only be a way to connive with Vietnamese aggression and aggravate tension in Southeast Asia. It was precisely for this reason that the 34th UN General Assembly last year adopted a resolution by an overwhelming majority demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. Many states that are opposed to aggression and resolutely uphold justice supported the preservation of the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the UN. This showed that the international community held that the correct way to ease tension in Southeast Asia lay in those points. Out of their ambition to build regional hegemonism, however, the Vietnamese authorities have openly refused to carry out the UN resolution and have resolved to fight to the end against the great majority of UN member states. The failure of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry memorandum to mention at all the UN resolution demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea is a manifestation of its contempt for the principles of the UN Charter and its hostility toward the world's peoples. This is intolerable to the international community.

Now the 35th session of the General Assembly is about to begin. All justice-upholding countries of the world are busily preparing for deliberations on the implementation of the troop withdrawal resolution adopted at the last session and for the preservation of the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the UN. By dishing up the memorandum at this time, after secretly plotting with the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese authorities aim at forcing a de facto recognition of the Phnom Penh puppet regime from Thailand before the UN session, to legalize the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and to enable the Phnom Penh puppet regime to usurp the legitimate UN seat of Democratic Kampuchea. Failing this, it seeks to have the Kampuchean seat left vacant, thereby squeezing the Democratic Kampuchean representative out of the UN. This is why the Vietnamese authorities are currently concentrating strong forces on the Kampuchean-Thai border and launching attacks on the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea: to make military threats against Thailand on the one hand and to create a false impression that the Phnom Penh puppets already control the whole of Kampuchea on the other. This shows that the memorandum of the Vietnamese authorities forecasts a severe struggle at the forthcoming UN session on the issue of safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia.

Just as the ASEAN states and many other justice-upholding countries pointed out on the eve of the UN session, to reaffirm the resolution of the last UN session, and to make the Vietnamese authorities completely and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Kampuchea is a matter of principle related to whether or not the UN Charter and the fundamental norms governing relations between states are to be maintained, and also the key to relaxing tension in Southeast Asia. [paragraph continues]

In these circumstances, the only way to compel Vietnam to forsake its aggression is to render powerful support, both moral and material, to the Kampuchean people in their struggle against aggression and force the Vietnamese authorities to stop their aggression in Kampuchea. Hence, to continue safeguarding the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the current UN session is a matter of profound significance. As everyone knows, Democratic Kampuchea is an independent sovereign state and has long been an official member state of the UN. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal representative of the Kampuchean people. It was born amid the struggle against U.S. aggression and has made valuable contributions to restoring peace in Indochina. After gaining independence, it has consistently waged a resolute struggle to oppose the nibbling and subversive activities of the Vietnamese authorities and to preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Since the Vietnamese authorities invaded Kampuchea by counting on their military superiority and Soviet backing, Democratic Kampuchea has been the main force in the resistance to Vietnamese aggression on the Kampuchean battlefield. The significance of this struggle against Vietnamese aggression has gone beyond the scope of a country and a region and has been a component part of the worldwide struggle against Soviet hegemonism because the Vietnamese rigorous drive for expansion in Southeast Asia is in the interest of the Soviet Union. Hence whether or not to support Democratic Kampuchea has become an issue that vitally bears on the overall strategic question of whether or not Soviet aggression and expansion should be contained in Kampuchea. At present, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is still fighting the Vietnamese aggressors on Kampuchean territory; it controls one-fifth of the territory and one-quarter of the population of Kampuchea, and is now expanding its control. To continue to maintain the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the 35th General Assembly session and to give encouragement and support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression not only would help to check the Vietnamese aggression and expansion and facilitate peace but also would serve to firmly safeguard international justice and contribute significantly to the worldwide struggle against Soviet hegemonism.

The whole world understands ever more clearly that to continue to insist that the Vietnamese troops immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Kampuchea and to continue to maintain the legitimate seat of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the UN is currently the only correct way to force the Vietnamese authorities to halt their aggression and ease the tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border and and in Southeast Asia. It is wishful thinking for the Vietnamese authorities to attempt to divert people's attention with a memorandum.

AIPO DENOUNCES SRV'S OCCUPATION OF KAMPUCHEA

OW061520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--The Third General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) ended in Jakarta today by issuing a joint communique calling Hanoi's continued military occupation of Kampuchea "the main cause of the present strife and tension in Southeast Asia, which has produced a sustained threat to the security of Thailand", according to reports received here.

The communique warns Vietnam that "any incursion of foreign forces into Thailand directly affects the security of the other ASEAN member states and endangers peace and security of the whole region." It reiterates ASEAN's call for the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The parliamentarians from five ASEAN countries, the communique says, expressed "great concern and disappointment" with the "intransigence and obstinacy of the Vietnamese authorities by continuing to ignore international opinions".

It warns of "another crisis of even greater dimensions" along the Thai-Kampuchean border if a solution could not be found to resolve the refugees problem soon. It also calls for increased international assistance for the Kampuchean refugees on Thailand's border and the creation of better conditions for their return home. It also criticizes India for its recent diplomatic recognition of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. The communique says that the parliamentarians called for closer ASEAN cooperation in various fields with a view to providing more employment and income. They also agreed to speed up the implementation of the economic cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community (EEC) and ASEAN. The five-day AIPO conference which opened on September 2 centered discussions on the Kampuchean problem.

VODK: SRV TROOPS, UNIDENTIFIED RUSSIAN KILLED IN LAO AMBUSH

OW071133 Beijing XINHUA in English 1024 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Thirty Vietnamese occupation troops including a Russian were killed and 20 others wounded by Lao guerrillas in Champassak Province, according to a broadcast of Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. Quoting a report from Laos, the broadcast said that the guerrillas inflicted these casualties when a Vietnamese battalion fell into an ambush in a place between Ban Ou and Ou Vieng Villages on August 20. During the period from August 3 to 11, the Lao guerrillas killed or wounded 35 Vietnamese troops at Trapeang Robou and Vieng Villages in the same province. On July 11 and 15, the Vietnamese forces in Champassak suffered 15 casualties in Muong district.

SIHANOUK, TRUONG NHU TANG MEET IN BEIJING

OW060747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme Sihanouk met here today at their residence with Truong Nhu Tang, the former minister of justice of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, his wife and their party.

SIHANOUK, WIFE ATTEND BALLET IN BEIJING

OW071630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk this evening attended a performance by the Central Ballet Troupe of "Sylvia". They were accompanied by Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and his wife Zhu Lin. During the intermission, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk had a cordial chat with the principal dancers. The prince praised their beauty and grace of movement. He presented the dancers with phonograph records and tapes of songs in praise of China composed by himself.

KAMPUCHEAN CITIZENS PROHIBITED FROM ACCEPTING RELIEF

OW061632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Bangkok, September 6 (XINHUA)--Leaflets distributed in Sisophon of Kampuchea's Battambang Province and broadcasts through loudspeakers along the Kampuchean-Thai border area by the Vietnamese occupation troops and Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea are announcing to the Kampuchean people that they are now prohibited from accepting food and other relief sent by international relief organizations, according to press here today quoting reports from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The leaflets and loudspeakers say that those who violate the announcement will be severely punished. Reports also say that 114 medical stations have been established for the Kampuchean refugees by over 100 medical working personnel sent by Red Cross societies of 20 countries including Japan, the United States, Britain, France, Switzerland and Australia, in cooperation with the International Red Cross.

UN OFFICIAL PRAISES THAI REFUGEE POLICY

OW051235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Bangkok, September 5 (XINHUA)--"We appreciate the humanitarian, open policy of the Thai Government towards refugees," said Martin Barber, deputy representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to Thailand here today.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Mr Barber gave a brief account of the rescue work of the UNHCR and expressed gratitude for the help and coordination on the part of Thailand. "The Thai Government has the heavy economic burden to shoulder with regard to the large number of refugees that have come to Thailand and the UNHCR has tried to get the maximum possible assistance from the international community to reduce its burden," he added. Pointing to a statistical table on the wall, Mr Barber told this correspondent: "As of July 21, this year, UNHCR has resettled 225,000 refugees from Thailand alone to third countries, among them there are nearly 50,000 Kampucheans, over 130,000 Laotians and 44,000 Vietnamese." Speaking about the causes of the exodus of Kampucheans from their country, Mr Barber stated: "When the refugees from Kampuchea fluxed last year and at the beginning of this year, the majority of the victims were quitting home for the sake of starvation, hunger and, of course, war."

THAI OFFICIAL SAYS ASEAN TO REMAIN FIRM ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OW061612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Bangkok, September 6 (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Panupong said yesterday that at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would stick to its stand on the Kampuchean problem, according to press reports here. Democratic Kampuchea would be able to retain its seat in the UN and ASEAN's draft resolution on this problem would be surely passed at the session, Arun Panupong added. He made these remarks after returning here from the 11th UN General Assembly Special Session on Economic Affairs that was held in New York. Mr Arun said that priority would be given to the study of the Kampuchean problem at the 35th UN General Assembly session as a result of extensive consultations between ASEAN and leaders of UN member states to the session.

THAILAND'S SITTHI SPEAKS ON BURMESE POSITION ON KAMPUCHEA

OW061333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Bangkok, September 6 (XINHUA)--Burma extends full support for the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the upcoming UN General Assembly and shares Thailand's stand on the Kampuchean problem, Burmese Foreign Minister U Lay Maung has said here during his three-day official visit to Thailand.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and U Lay Maung have held talks on the Kampuchean problem, the situation in Southeast Asia and bilateral relations. Speaking at a dinner in honour of the Burmese guests yesterday evening, Sitthi said as long as the Kampuchean problem remained unsolved, peace and stability could never be realized in Southeast Asia. In reply, U Lay Maung said Burma followed a consistent policy of maintaining friendly relations with all neighbouring countries, placing in particular high priority on the principles of peaceful co-existence. When seeing U Lay Maung off at the airport this morning, Sitthi told XINHUA that his talks with U Lay Maung were fruitful. "We understand each other and the relationship between our two countries is closer and closer. Burma feels that the stand of ASEAN and Thailand in international issues is correct. Burma supports the principle that no nation should use force to deal with or make trouble with the legal government of other countries," he said.

THAI 'FRIENDSHIP FLIGHT' DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

Welcoming Banquet

OW061638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--A "friendship flight" delegation of the Thai Airways International LTD was entertained at a banquet here this evening given by the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China (GATTC) and the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC). The delegation is led by Air Chief Marshal Panieng Kantarat, deputy minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Air Force and chairman of the Thai Airways International LTD.

CAAC Director General Shen Tu and Deputy Minister Panieng Kantarat proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendly relations between China and Thailand and friendship between the two peoples. Among the guests were Anuwat Wattanapongsiri, minister of science, technology and energy, and Yos Intarakomalyasut, deputy minister of communications, who are members of the "friendship flight" delegation, and Sakon Wannaphrik, Thai ambassador to China, and Mrs Sakon Wannaphrik. On hand were Kong Xiao, GATTC deputy director general and Lin Zheng, CAAC deputy director general. The delegation's more than 140 members arrived here this afternoon. During their stay in China, they will visit Beijing, Guangzhou and Shanghai.

Feted by Zhang Tingfa

OW081306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--Zhang Tingfa, commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met with and feted members of the visiting "friendship flight" delegation of the Thai Airways International LTD. The delegation is led by Air Chief Marshal Panieng Kantarat, deputy minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Air Force and chairman of the Thai Airways International LTD.

Present were Yang Fuzhen, deputy chief of staff of the Chinese PLA Air Force, Lin Zheng, deputy director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, and Li Quanzhong, deputy director general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China. Also present were Sakon Wannaphrik, Thai ambassador to China, and Col Vichien Sungpriwon, army attache of the Thai Embassy here.

Yesterday evening, Deputy Minister Panieng Kantarat gave a reciprocal banquet for the delegation's visit to China.

Meeting With Chen Muhua

OW081310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met with members of the visiting "friendship flight" delegation of the Thai Airways International LTD at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Led by Air Chief Marshal Panieng Kantarat, deputy minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Air Force and chairman of the Thai Airways International LTD, the delegation includes Ammuwat Wattanaphongsiri, minister of science, technology and energy. Present at the meeting was Sakon Wannaphrik, Thai ambassador to China. On hand were Lin Zheng, deputy director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China and Li Quanzhong, deputy director general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China.

WAN LI MEETS THAI PROSECUTORS DELEGATION

OW041534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with a delegation of public prosecutors from Thailand led by Suchin Timsuwan, deputy director-general of the Department of Public Prosecution of the Ministry of Interior of Thailand. In their conversation in a cordial atmosphere, Wan Li said China and Thailand are close neighbours and the relations between the two countries are good. To further this friendship is very important to the defence of peace in Asia and the world. He pointed out that at a time when Thailand is faced with a challenge from regional hegemonism, it is of great significance to strengthen friendship between China and Thailand. Wan Li also praised the Thai Government for its struggle against regional hegemonism. The delegation arrived in Beijing on September 1 for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Justice. During its stay here, the delegation met with chief procurator Huang Huoqing of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and First Vice-Minister of Justice Li Yunchang. The visitors also had discussions with legal circles in the Chinese capital.

SOONG CHING LING MEETS FORMER THAI MINISTER

OW061542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--Soong Ching Ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with M.L. Pin Malakul, former minister of education and culture of Thailand, Mrs Malakul and their party. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Mr and Mrs Malakul arrived here on September first for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Wang Bingnan, president of the host association, met the guests on September 2. The Thai guests will shortly leave here for a visit to other parts of China.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT PRC 11-18 SEP

OW090145 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon of New Zealand and Mrs Muldoon will pay an official visit to China between September 11 and 18.

AFGHAN REBEL LEADER REFUTES RADIO KABUL PROPAGANDA

OW081234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, September 8 (XINHUA)--Prof Sayyaf, president of the Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan, said yesterday in Peshawar that Radio Kabul's announcements of many rebels being captured and killed originate from the enemy's feeling of weakness and defeat vis-a-vis the freedom-fighters. The Karmal regime had kept silence about the situation and fighting in Afghanistan for a long time; outsiders could only get news from freedom-fighters; but recently they have gone to extremes by announcing nearly every day on Radio Kabul that a great number of rebels were captured or killed by government forces. They could no longer cover the facts. Sayyaf said the truth of the matter is that the Soviets are facing heavy defeats all over the country. He added that the Russian Government and its Kabul branch wanted to boost the morale of their troops by such propaganda and to weaken the strong determination and aspirations of the Muslims who are waiting for the final victory.

INDIAN OPPOSITION PARTIES ORGANIZE 'POPULAR MOVEMENTS'

OW041310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)--A coordination committee formed by six Indian opposition parties has decided to conduct "popular movements" on price rise, communal disturbances, civil liberties and other issues throughout the country, according to reports reaching here from New Delhi. The decision was made at the first meeting of the Coordination Committee in New Delhi on September 2. The six opposition parties include the Communist Party of India (Marxist), former Prime Minister Charan Singh's Lok Party and the National Congress Party headed by Urs.

An AFP dispatch from New Delhi on September 2 said the coordinated movement was launched at a time when Mrs Gandhi's government was faced with growing domestic problems. The country is confronted with widespread social and economic instability. Racial disputes between indigenous Indians and settlers are still going on in the northeastern states of Assam, Tripura and Manipur. Serious Hindu-Muslim riots have broken out in Uttar Pradesh State and the capital, New Delhi. Strikes and riots take place frequently in different parts of the country. The Indian Government has dispatched armed police to maintain "law and order" in these disturbed areas. Hundreds of people have been killed and about 10,000 people arrested. Wholesale prices rose by 17.7 percent from January to August this year. Last year's droughts and this year's floods caused a drop in foodgrain production. The lack of coal and electricity has affected the growth of industry and the foreign trade deficit has increased.

PAKISTAN SELF-SUFFICIENT IN PRODUCING NUCLEAR FUEL

OW011228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, September 1 (XINHUA)--Pakistan has been self-reliant in the production of nuclear fuel from natural uranium, declared Chairman Munir Ahmed Khan of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission yesterday. He told a press conference in Karachi that a nuclear fuel manufacturing plant, using the abundant supplies of indigenous uranium, has been set up at Chashma in the North West Frontier Province by Pakistani engineers and nuclear scientists through their own efforts. The nuclear fuel produced at Chashma, he added, would be used for running the Karachi nuclear power plant. The plant, which went into operation in 1972, mainly relied on foreign supply of nuclear fuel in the past. As a result of self-sufficiency in the production of nuclear fuel, Pakistan would be able to save about $40 million in foreign exchange every year. The commission is now engaged in preparatory work for the construction of the country's second nuclear power station at Chashma.

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO HOLDS LARGE-SCALE 'AUTUMN FORGE' EXERCISE

OW051622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Brussels, September 5 (XINHUA)--Upon the beginning of NATO's 1980 "Autumn Forge" exercise series, Lieutenant Colonel Juergen Bringmann of the Public Information Division of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) told XINHUA today that the forthcoming "Autumn Forge" would be one of the biggest military manoeuvres in recent years.

He said at least more than two hundred thousand soldiers will take part in the exercises. The 1980 series will include some 25 exercises, ranging from Norway's multi-national field training exercise "Bar Frost" in the northern region to [word indistinct] "Cold Fire" in the central region and to the southern region's joint land, sea and air exercise "Display Determination," he noted. "Autumn Forge" including a series of national, multinational and NATO exercises has been annually conducted since 1975 from early September through mid-November. Last year's "Autumn Forge" was a bit smaller in scale without the American military reinforcement exercise.

The strategic aims of the manoeuvre, the lieutenant colonel said, would be the same as in previous years with a view to strengthening cooperation and coordination among allies, improving training qualities as well as raising morale. The tactical objects, however, would more or less be revised. For example,emphasis would be shifted to counterattack rather than on sheer defensive actions as it was last year. Owing to financial reasons, Belgian soldiers will not join the exercises this year.

SHAPE's Commander General Rogers will hold an inauguration ceremony of "Autumn Forge" on September 8 at a British Air Force base in West Germany to mark the start.

Inauguration Ceremony

OW090219 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Brussels, September 8 (XINHUA)--The present military manoeuvre of NATO is designed to confirm the alliance's ability and willingness "to repel aggression wherever it might occur in Allied Command Europe," said General Bernard W. Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe at the Autumn Forge inauguration ceremony 1980, held in Guetersloh, West Germany, today. The Autumn Forge 1980 is the sixth annual series of such exercises. It includes 25 exercises between now and early November taking place from northern Norway to the other flank of NATO defence in Turkey. "Our mission in Allied Command Europe is to make our contribution to the deterrence of war, but if deterrence fails, we must be able to move quickly and efficiently to the defence," the general said.

West German Defence Minister Hans Apel was also present at the ceremony. As the host, he welcomed all the participating troops to German soil and called on the alliance to support one another on a cooperative basis and strengthen the defence capability.

The ceremony began with the arrival of two 48-man U.K. and U.S. contingents aboard C-130 Hercules aircraft, representing respectively 30,000 British reinforcements and 17,000 American Reforger (Return of Forces to Germany). They joined formations of the four other central region nations, Belgium, Canada, West Germany and the Netherlands as well as a military band for a march reviewed by General Rogers and senior NATO officials including Secretary General Joseph M.A.H. Luns.

ROME PAPER REPORTS ON RENEWAL OF PRC-ITALY TIES

LD081025 Rome AVANTI in Italian 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Roberto Villetti Report: "Signorile's Cordial Conversation With a CCP Vice Chairman"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 August--The visit to China by the Socialist delegation headed by PSI Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile has continued with a busy series of contacts. Yesterday morning Signorile had a working meeting with Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, who has discussed developments in the international situation with Republican Party vice presidential candidate George Bush and with Senator Ted Kennedy.

This afternoon a meeting took place between a Chinese delegation led by Li Xiannian and the Italian one headed by Signorile. Li Xiannian is a CCP vice chairman and vice premier of the State Council. After the meeting Li Xiannian and Signorile had a lengthy private conversation during which they discussed international political problems and Italian-Chinese econimic cooperation, as well as China's domestic affairs. The Chinese leader provided important opinions and assessments. There is increasing interest in the development of relations between the Chinese Communists and the Italian Socialists.

PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi's visit has been followed by other important meetings: At the beginning of August, Secretary General of the Italian Union of Labor Giorgio Benegnuto visited China, and now there is Signorile's visit. During the meetings it was decided to send a Chinese delegation, which will be hosted by the Italian Socialists. Craxi sent a letter in this connection to the CCP leaders and Signorile confirmed the invitation, which was accepted with the date fixed for March.

More generally, relations between China and Italy will be given a further thrust by President Sandro Pertini's visit to China in mid-September. Tomorrow, the Socialist delegation will leave Beijing for Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Chinese political life is very busy. In fact, the post-Mao period is starting with a leadership class which is being regenerated and is aware of the problems it has to tackle. This is shown by Deng Xiaoping's speech opening the third session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Deng confirmed Mao's role as the founding leader of the CCP but also stressed the points of the new course and the Chinese people's commitment "to self-reliance." The speech contained no grounds for predicting major government changes but confirmed the Chinese leader's prominent role.

The topics were the traditional ones--the struggle against Soviet hegemonism, China's modernization and the return of the separated Chinese brothers of Taiwan. The conference was attended by a number of "phantom parties" whose job was to ratify the leading Communist Party's options, which is what they did.

Hua Guofeng's replacement as government leader is taken for granted by foreign observers in Beijing, as is Zhao Ziyang's appointment. These changes should take place within the framework of a separation of tasks between party and state and under the banner of rejuvenating the leadership group. Deng Xiaoping is among the five vice premiers over 70 due to surrender their post. This solution has been advanced by Deng Xiaoping himself and the new premier seems to hold similar positions.

There are many problems in Chinese politics. Once the chapter of the Cultural Revolution has been closed, many uncertainties loom over economic development and the formation of the leadership group.

AFP: ITALY'S UNITA TO REOPEN BEIJING OFFICE

OW081510 Hong Kong AFP in English 1441 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, Sept 8 (AFP)--The Italian Communist Party newspaper UNITA is to set up an office in Beijing after some 20 years absence, Italian Communist Party Secretariat member Gerardo Chiaromonte said here today. Mr Chiaromonte, who has been in China for the last two weeks, is the (?first) high-ranking Italian Communist Party official to visit China since the visit of Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer in April. Mr Berlinguer's visit sealed the normalisation of relations between Chinese leaders and the Italian Communists Beijing accused in the 60's of following the Soviet Union. Mr Chiaromonte said the UNITA bureau would open in Beijing in the autumn.

Mr. Chiaromonte, who has met during his stay here with Vice-Premier Li Xiannian, said the Chinese showed "great sympathy for the democratic movement in Poland". The Chinese press gave fairly detailed coverage of the strikes which broke out over the last few weeks in Poland and of the agreement worked out between the strikers and Polish authorities.

SPAIN REFUSES SOVIETS PERMISSION TO ENTER PORT

OW051239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, September 4 (XINHUA)--The Soviet research ship Cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin, along with three other Soviet research ships, has been refused entry by the Spanish Foreign Ministry into Las Palmas port on the Canary Islands, the local press reported today. Soviet research ships were reported to have made many calls at the Canary Islands. Cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin, the world's largest, had made 18 calls at Las Palmas.

A spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry pointed out that the number of calls made by Soviet research ships at the Canary Islands had exceeded the number stipulated in the fishing agreement signed between the two countries. The Spanish News Agency EFE, in reporting the news, said that the deep-sea and off-coast investigations conducted by Soviet research ships jeopardized Spain's national security. Local political observers speculated about the possible link of the Spanish action with the 26th session of the Atlantic Treaty Association (ATA) now being held at Funchal, capital of Madeira. The strategic role of the triangle formed by Madeira, the Azores and the Canary Islands, is one of the subjects under discussion at the current ATA session.

TURKISH ASSEMBLY FORCES FOREIGN MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

OW060800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--Turkey's National Assembly forced Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen to resign from the Cabinet yesterday by passing a censure motion against him, according to an Ankara report. It was the first time in the history of Turkey that the assembly has stripped a minister of his powers. Erkmen was accused of pursuing policies that were too pro-Western, particularly the failure to break off diplomatic relations with Israel following Israel's proclamation of Jerusalem as its capital.

The motion was tabled last month by the National Salvation Party with the backing of the main opposition Republican People's Party of former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit. Under Turkey's constitution, Erkmen had to resign from the Cabinet automatically after the censure motion of the National Assembly.

DEPUTY PLA NAVY COMMANDER HOSTS BRITISH ADMIRAL IN SHANGHAI

OW071626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Shanghai, September 7 (XINHUA)--A luncheon in honour of British Rear Admiral Conrad Jenkin was given by Liu Daosheng, deputy commander of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, following their meeting here at noon today. The flag officer of the First Flotilla of the British Royal Navy fleet is commanding the three British warships now on a goodwill visit to Shanghai. In a cordial meeting, Liu Daosheng described the British vessels' visit to Shanghai as significant of the friendly relations and cooperation between the people and armed forces of China and Britain. He said he looked forward to the further growth of such relations in their common struggle against hegemonism and for world peace.

Thanking his Chinese hosts, Rear Admiral Jenkin said that his current visit to China was the most outstanding among many visits made to various countries during his 30 years' service in the British Navy. It would remain in his memory forever, he added. The admiral described China's Navy as one of the most outstanding navy forces in the world and held that rapid growth of friendly relations between Britain and China would benefit both countries. President at the meeting were commanding officers of the three British warships, the light cruiser Antrim, destroyer Coventry and escort vessel Alacrity, Xie Zhenghao, deputy commander of the East China Sea Fleet of the PLA Navy, and Colonel G. Gilhead, British defence attache. This afternoon, Deputy Commander Liu Daosheng visited the three British vessels in which he showed great interest. He was accompanied by Rear Admiral Jenkin.

British Warships Depart

OW081358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Shanghai, September 8 (XINHUA)--Three British warships under the command of Rear Admiral Conrad Jenkin, flag officer of the First Flotilla of the British Royal Navy fleet, left here for home today after calling at this Chinese port city. During their stay in Shanghai, British officers and men visited vessels in the East China Sea Fleet and also toured local factories, hospitals, stores and parks. In addition, they made a trip to the scenic city of Hangzhou. People from all walks of life in Shanghai and Chinese Army, Navy and Air Force commanders and fighters visited the British ships.

KYODO: MAO'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY 'IGNORED' IN BEIJING

OW090659 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sept (KYODO)--Tuesday was the fourth anniversary of the death of former Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong. But it was "business as usual" in Beijing, with little of the commemorative activities that marked last year's anniversary. Apparently reflecting official party thinking, there were no statements by Chinese leaders and no calls for the public to revere the late leader.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY carried no pictures or any article about Mao. Instead, the newspaper's editorial was devoted to praise for the 32nd anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Last year every Chinese newspaper marked the third anniversary of his death by carrying on the front page the complete text of a 1956 discussion between Mao and a group of music industry workers. In addition, the papers all published official portraits of the late chairman. Beijing radio and the official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY also ignored the anniversary this time.

However, many workers, farmers and soldiers gathered at the Mao Zedong memorial hall in the Tiananmen (Gate of Heavenly Peace) Square. An official of the People's Liberation Army said that among the crowd were many who came because it was the fourth anniversary of Mao's death. A farmer from Hebei Province was overheard to remark that "if it were not for Mao, the China of today would not exist."

KYODO: FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER MAY RETURN TO FOREIGN MINISTRY

OW091119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sept (KYODO)--Jiao Guanhua (Chiao Kuan-hua), former Chinese foreign minister who was dismissed in late 1976 on suspicion of his alleged link with the purged gang of four, is recovering smoothly from his recent lung cancer surgery, a Western diplomatic source in Beijing said Tuesday. The source quoted a Chinese Government official as saying that Jiao's involvement in the gang case was not so substantial and that Jiao would not stand as a defendant in a court trial of the purged gang, expected to begin shortly.

The Chinese official even suggested that Jiao with his high ability in foreign affairs may be reassigned to the Foreign Ministry or some other public office concerned with foreign affairs, the Western source said. This was the first report on the fate of the former foreign minister in three years and nine months after his dismissal from the ministerial post. This may indicate that Jiao has been completely cleared of any alleged connection with the purged gang, observers speculate.

In the past, it was reported that Jiao had been suspected of a link with the gang because his draft speech to the 1976 UN General Assembly had contained the late Chairman Mao Zedong's "will" fabricated by the gang. However, truth to the allegation is still unknown. Another rumor in Beijing said that Jiao was removed from the ministerial post because of his wife Zhang Hanzhi's relations with Mao's widow Jiang Qing, a leading member of the gang of four. Zhang also lost the post of deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Jiao formerly served as the Chinese delegate to the Sino-Soviet border talks in 1969. He was named foreign minister in November 1974 and was dismissed in December 1976 after the purge of the gang.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUA'S SPEECH TO NPC

Promoting Young People

OW090520 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] In his speech at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC on 7 September, Premier Hua Guofeng of the State Council emphasized the necessity of having more young, knowledgeable and specialized people in leading positions in government at all levels.

He said: Now the party's work is to be separated from that of the government and responsible personnel at all levels of government and of various enterprises and establishments will have to shoulder the heavy burden of organizing the people to engage in the strenuous work of modernization. The smooth progress of the modernization drive will be seriously affected if we do not promote a large number of cadres to leading positions at all levels who firmly adhere to the four fundamental principles, are professionally competent and in the prime of life, and if we do not change the present situation characterized by advanced age and the lack of professional knowledge of many comrades in the leading groups. Therefore, it is necessary to place more young, knowledgeable and specialized people in leading positions in government at all levels on the premise of upholding the four fundamental principles, as this has a direct bearing on the continuation and stability of the government's correct leadership and on the success or failure of the modernization program.

Hua Guofeng said: Since the beginning of last year, the CCP Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that resolute measures be taken to select and promote a large number of cadres who firmly adhere to the party's line, are professionally competent and in the prime of life so as to replenish and strengthen the leading groups at all levels. This spirit should also be applied to government at all levels. In the country as a whole, this strategically significant work has been going on rather slowly. Now is the time to solve this problem.

Hua Guofeng said: The three criteria for selecting and promoting young and middle-aged cadres put forth by the CCP Central Committee are not complicated at all. So long as we emancipate our minds, follow the mass line and adhere to these three criteria, it is not hard to promote young and middle-aged cadres to leading positions. During the past 30 years, we have trained more than 3 million college graduates and 5 million graduates of secondary technical schools. In addition, there are large numbers of young and middle-aged cadres who have raised their scientific and educational levels and acquired professional knowledge. They have all undergone tests in the complicated practice of revolution and construction over a long period of time. A great many of them meet these three criteria.

Hua Guofeng pointed out: Many capable persons have been placed in posts where, unable to use their specialized knowledge, they have long been frustrated, and yet the leaders of their departments have paid little heed to their situation. What a tremendous loss to the state this has caused! It also shows how important it is to do away with the long-prevailing leftist contempt for knowledge and intellectuals.

Hua Guofeng said: Responsibility for the important task of selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres rests with the older cadres in particular. Our older cadres have rich experience in judging, selecting and training talented people. History has entrusted them with the important and glorious duty of actively finding and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, voluntarily letting the younger and more energetic comrades take their places and encouraging, supporting and helping them to boldly carry on their work. This is the best and the most valuable contribution our senior cadres can make to the cause of the four modernizations.

Premier Hua Guofeng said: The necessary conditions should be created to help a large number of government functionaries acquire and increase the general and specialized knowledge essential for the four modernizations so that all worker-peasant-soldier cadres who want to study can find a way to diligently study specialized knowledge to cope with the needs of the four modernizations program. Leading personnel and the broad masses of cadres in the government at all levels must diligently and indefatigably study in an obdurate and determined spirit. We are confident that more and more people among these comrades will become experts in various professions and trades who are politically conscious and professionally competent.

Economic Management Reforms

OW090552 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Speaking at the third session of the Fifth NPC on 7 September, Premier Hua Guofeng pointed out that our present economic management system has many shortcomings and defects that seriously impede the progress of our modernization program and called for conscientious efforts to reform it.

He said that the shortcomings and defects of our economic management system primarily reveal themselves in the overconcentration of power; in excessive and rigid controls; in the denial of the necessary operating independence of socialist enterprises; in the improper use of government authority to make direct decisions and in interference by administrative means; in the lack of separation of the party from the government and of the government from the enterprises in management work, which make it impossible for the enterprises to establish a system of independent production command and management; and in the use of political movements to run the economy instead of running it by modern, scientific methods according to economic laws and economic needs and functions. For a relatively long period, instead of reforming them, we promoted and upheld some methods as socialist principles in our economic management system which restricted or even undermined the development of the productive forces. At the same time, we also refused to recognize the independence and rights of trade unions. As a result, many enterprises lacked motivation to expand production and improve operations; the enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness of the workers were dampened; and the superiority of the socialist system was not given full play.

We neglected the education of cadres, workers and staff members in production technology and management and failed to put talented people with professional knowledge in important positions. As a result, nonprofessionals have led professionals for a long time, arbitrary and impractical directions have often been given and it has been difficult to raise the technical and managerial levels.

Premier Hua Guofeng said that the general orientation of the reform of our economic management system is to transform the overcentralized management system by the state and expand the decisionmaking power of enterprises and the power of their workers and staff members to participate in management; transform the unitary regulation by planning into regulation by planning combined with regulation by the market; and transform management primarily relying on administration organs and methods into management primarily relying on economic agencies as well as economic and legal methods.

Hua Guofeng said that the structural reform of economic management is basically aimed at giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system. Working personnel of governments at all levels, particularly the leading personnel, must further emancipate their minds, work enthusiastically with the masses; dare to create new things and act prudently on the basis of conducting investigations and pooling the masses' wisdom; continue to do a good job in reforming our present economic management system; and bring about a new situation characterized by rapid progress in the four modernizations.

Long-Range Economic Planning

OW090635 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Premier Hua Guofeng said yesterday at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC that in order to bring into play the superiority of socialism, we must have the correct line, principles and policies and formulate correct long-term programs and yearly plans under the guidance of the correct line, principles and policies.

Premier Hua Guofeng emphatically talked about formulating the outline of a 10-year plan for the 1981-90 period and the 6th 5-year plan for the 1981-85 period to be drawn up accordingly.

Hua Guofeng pointed out: Based on past experiences and lessons, to do a good job in mapping out a long-term program we must pay attention to solving the following problems: Namely, to proceed from the objective laws of socialist society; to proceed from reality and work within the limits of our capability; to make improving the people's standard of living the main purpose of our long-term planning; to pay attention to the exploitation of intellectual resources and actively develop science and education; to incorporate family planning into the long-term program; and to make the mass line an essential method by which to map out the long-term program.

On the question of proceeding from the objective laws of socialist society, Hua Guofeng said: Socialist society is a considerably long historical period. During this period, the existence and development of a commodity economy is an objective reality that is inevitable. Within a certain part of the socialist period, the state-owned and the collective economy are the basic forms of the socialist economy, and the individual economy of laborers guided by the state is a necessary supplement to the socialist publicly owned economy. Any change in prolonged coexistence of these economic sectors depends solely on the development of the social forces of production. The over-rigid and excessive control in the economic system, the attempt to narrow the scope of socialist commodity quickly, instead of expanding it, and the attempt to eliminate the necessary individual economy and to speed up the transition of collective ownership to ownership by the whole people in disregard of objective reality and the need to fully develop the social productive forces as the main motive force of the advance of history--these have already done China grievous harm and even now confront the country with many difficulties.

In drawing up a long-term program, we must conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons, eliminate the pernicious influence of left-deviationist thinking and really act according to the objective laws of socialist society.

On the question of proceeding from reality and working within the limits of our capability, Hua Guofeng said: In drawing up the outline of the 10-year plan, we must give full consideration to our country's natural, economic and cultural characteristics. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0728 GMT on 8 September adds the following at this point: Of course, whether or not our subjective efforts are active, sufficient and effective will have have an important bearing on what we can do in the next 10 years and what level we can reach after 10 years. At the same time, we must see that such efforts are not unlimited, but do have certain limits. This is because the conditions that our efforts can rely on, make use of and create cannot be determined at will by our subjective desire. They can only be determined by the objective realities.] We must make full use of our country's favorable conditions, open all avenues for production, give play to our strong points and, at the same time, strive to overcome our weak points. We must work hard and strive to do and accomplish things. After this session, all departments of the State Council and the local governments at all levels will continue to make thorough, systematic investigations and studies of the current national situation, of the resources, including manpower resources, that can be utilized and developed in the next 10 years and of the path to be taken, so that our draft outline of the new 10-year program may be placed on a scientific and practical basis as much as possible.

Hua Guofeng stressed that we should make improving the people's standard of living the main purpose of our long-term planning. He said: The fundamental aim of the country's modernization program is to satisfy the needs of the material and cultural life of the people. Economic growth and the achievements in modernizing the country should, in the final analysis, be reflected in the gradual improvement of the people's standard of living. In drawing up the outline of the 10-year plan, the State Council must give full consideration to this.

Hua Guofeng pointed out: The modernization of science and technology is the key to the four modernizations program. Scientific research must anticipate the needs of economic construction. The development of educational institutions at all levels and in all fields concerns the scientific and cultural level of those working for our country's modernization, including the knowledge, skills, degree of proficiency, discipline, spirit and moral character of both physical and mental laborers in urban and rural areas throughout the country, and has a bearing on the development of science and technology in our country. Science is a productive force. Education, as a means to develop and enhance the laborers' knowledge and skills, is also an indispensable productive force. Government organizations at all levels and society as a whole must pay attention to and be concerned with science and education and show respect for teachers and scientists in kindergarten, primary and middle schools and universities, respecting their noble and difficult labor and raising their social status. The tremendous importance of science and education to the cause of modernization must be duly reflected in the outline of the 10-year program. The State Council plans to devote more funds to science and education step by step in the coming decade and hopes that the governments of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will do likewise.

Hua Guofeng said: Family planning should be incorporated into the long-term program. The population problem is the issue that the people of the whole country are concerned about at present. In drawing up the long-term program, attention should be paid not only to the growth of material production but also to population growth, making the two compatible with each other. After careful study, the State Council holds that in the coming 30 to 40 years a firm measure must be adopted on the population question, that is, to widely and vigorously encourage each couple to have only one child, except in sparsely populated areas inhabited by the minority nationalities, so that the population growth rate can be brought under control as quickly as possible, striving to limit the country's population to under 1.2 billion by the end of the century. The State Council delcares to the people of the whole country that for the sake of the interests of the people of the whole country themselves, family planning work must be continued. It is necessary to continue to vigorously encourage every couple to have only one child. To accomplish this task, it is necessary to adopt suitable policy measures. However, it is imperative to carry out adequate persuasion and education and guarantee safety. Party and CYL members and cadres should resolutely set an example.

Hua Guofeng said: The mass line is an essential method by which to map out the long-term program. We should adopt the method of uniting those at higher levels with those at lower levels and extensively mobilize government departments at all levels, all enterprises and institutions, the masses of workers and peasants and specialists in all fields to take part in this work. Decisions on major projects and plans as well as the formulation of yearly plans and especially long-term programs must be made by relevant departments according to legal procedures following repeated investigations, surveys, calculations, studies, discussions, debates and comparisons by many specialists. They must not be made in a hurry. Mistakes and losses are unavoidable, but efforts must be made to avoid them as much as possible.

LUDA CITY APOLOGIZES OVER INCIDENT MENTIONED BY HUA

OW081356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--Luda committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the city people's government have apologized to primary school teachers who were treated badly as regards accommodations while attending a national meeting of primary school teachers in July. The apologies were published in Luda DAILY on September 6th.

Premier Hua Guofeng, in his speech to the NPC yesterday, said that he fully agreed with and supports the 8 NPC deputies, all educators, who raised criticism. "I hope all government personnel will join efforts with the people throughout the country in creating an atmosphere in which all teachers and scientists are held in esteem by the whole society. The neglect of science and education, the failure to regard them as indispensable, is an important aspect of the left-deviationist thinking of the past. It has cost us dearly," he said.

Reporters from the journal PEOPLE'S EDUCATION and GUANGMING DAILY published reports on the bad treatment of the teachers in the PEOPLE'S DAILY and GUANGMING DAILY. As a result, Ye Shengtao and seven other deputies to the current session of the Fifth National People's Congress wrote to the PEOPLE'S DAILY, criticising Dalian Hotel. They said that primary school teachers should be respected by the whole of society and their role in speeding up the country's modernization be recognised.

Reservations had been made at Dalian Hotel three months before the national meeting, which was called to set up a primary school Chinese language study society. The hotel twice confirmed the bookings. However, during the week-long meeting, the teachers were shunted back and forth between two hotels and some were made to shift three times. Dalian Hotel demanded their rooms back on July 28, although the teachers were not booked to leave until the following day. Their bedding was taken away that night, even though one teacher was running a fever.

From time to time, the teachers were made to climb several flights of stairs to their rooms and the dining room when the elevator operator refused to serve them. They were given hot water to wash only three times during the week they stayed in Dalian. The reports said the hotel staff showed a completely different attitude towards delegates attending a trade union meeting and a national dance competition.

The Luda party committee and government, in addition to issuing their apologies, have instructed all organizations and enterprises in the city to draw appropriate lessons and improve their work.

GUANGMING RIBAO REPORTS ON NPC OPENING CEREMONY

HK081209 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Newsletter by Reporters Jin Tao (6855 3447) and Ma Yunong (7456 7183 6593): "Encouraging Changes--Observations of the Opening Ceremony of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Fifth NPC which has attracted worldwide attention solemnly opened in Beijing yesterday.

Over 3,200 people's deputies and 1,700 members of the CPPCC participating as observers arrived at the Great Hall of the People and entered the magnificent and solemn auditorium at 1430.

We were pleasantly surprised to see the new look of the auditorium and the scene of exceptional solemnity: Instead of the leaders' pictures, the national emblem hung over the rostrum with five bright red flags on each side. This symbolizes the unity of our great motherland and the unity among the nationalities. The red posters which used to be in the auditorium have also disappeared. We have not seen the auditorium so simply yet solemnly decorated for many years. These changes deeply reflect the fact that in our socialist country, the people are the masters and the NPC is the organ of highest authority. At this sacred place, the people's deputies will exercise their rights as the masters of the country, discuss the government's work, formulate the state law and relieve the state leaders....

The complete equality between the state leaders and the people's deputies also marked a change in the auditorium. When the bell for the session rang, the people's deputies entered the auditorium in single file and took their seats. Meanwhile, comrades including Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang were seated on the rostrum together with the chairman and vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee and other members of the presidium. The ministers of the State Council who were not deputies sat with the regular deputies. [paragraph continues]

They were not on the rostrum. Although the deputies did not stand up and salute the leaders, there was a moving atmosphere characterized by close comradeship. Since the party and state leaders are servants of the people, the party Central Committee recently decided to minimize the publicity of individuals. This decision will not be an empty slogan, but will be concretly reflected in our political life. It will also strike roots in the hearts of the people and will be carried out in practice.

Cao Yu, a famous dramatist, was in ruddy health and walked into the auditorium with vigorous strides. After learning that he was recently invited to visit Hong Kong, the reporters asked him when he would go there. He replied with a smile: "This session is so important that I must attend it. I will not go to Hong Kong for the time being." While talking about the session, he said with delight: "As soon as the session began, it gave people a feeling of vigor and vitality. The atmosphere was lively and the situation encouraging. It really inspired our confidence in the four moderizations."

Professor Hou Renzhi, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and a historian and geographer, felt the new changes and atmosphere of the auditorium since the beginning of the CPPCC National Committee. He told the reporters: "People have done away with the previous formalities. They sit down and directly discuss state affairs. The democratic atmosphere of freely airing one's opinions is unprecendented. This is where our hope for China's prosperity lies."

The offices of the Bills Committee of the NPC and CPPCC have started working. Many people have already received the list of bills. Some of them are discussing while others are drafting plans. Suggestions and demands made by the people of different strata will be submitted to the session for deliberation.

Diplomatic envoys and reporters from various countries were invited to attend yesterday's opening ceremony as observers. There are 98 diplomatic envoys representing various countries and diplomatic organs and 78 reporters from 26 countries in the diplomatic gallery and press gallery on the left side of the second floor of the auditorium. This is the first time since the 1960's that such people had been invited to attend and cover such an important session and they are greatly interested in it.

At 1530, Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, announced the opening of the session and made an opening address. Yao Yilin, vice premier and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, delivered a report on the arrangements for the 1980 and 1981 national economic plans. Wang Binqian, minister of finance, reported on the final state accounts for 1979, the draft state budget for 1980 and the financial estimates for 1981. Comrade Ye Jianying said that we are marching toward victory during the first year of the 1980's. Comrade Yao Yilin told the participants that the national economic plan had been smoothly implemented in the past year and the modernization program stands a good chance of success by the end of this century. Comrade Wang Binqian talked about investigating and affixing economic responsibilities, taking disciplinary action and imposing legal sanctions in cases of serious irresponsibility and grave losses in construction work. When these points were mentioned, the whole audience warmly applauded.

The opening ceremony vividly reflected the common wish of the whole people to develop democracy, strengthen the legal system and build China into a modern socialist power with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

NPC, CPPCC DELEGATES HONOR GANG OF FOUR VICTIM

Callers Greet (Guo Weibin)

SK061247 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, Comrade (Guo Weibin's)--a living Zhang Zhixin--deeds invoked strong responses when spread at the Third Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. In the past few days many NPC deputies, members of the National CPPCC Committee and leading comrades of the All-China Women's Federation and the Ministry of Railways have called on her to extend their regards.

Comrade Liu Lantao, deputy head of the Central United Front Work Department and vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, called on her at Beijing's (Xiyuan) Hotel at 2200 on 1 September. Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee and chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, and other leading comrades of the federation called on her the same night.

Comrade Wang Guangmei telephoned Comrade (Guo Weibin) to extend her regards, and personally called on her on the morning of 1 September. They warmly embraced upon meeting. Wang Guangmei said: "Little (Guo), you have had a hard time. You spent 11 years and I spent 12 years in jail. We have struggled against the gang of four." She inquired about her struggles in jail.

Yang Yichen Pays Visit

SK051409 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] According to our reporters from Beijing, yesterday evening, Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun and Chen Jianfei, leading comrades of Heilongjiang Province, who are currently in Beijing to attend the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, called on Comrade (Guo Weibin) at the (Yiyuan) Hotel. They expressed their deep regards to her for unjustly suffering in jail for 11 years.

Comrade Yang Yichen said: Zhang Zhixin struggled against the gang of four and was thus persecuted to death and you, too, struggled against the gang of four and are a model who survived. Your case is very striking and is a good example from which to learn. You are a living Zhang Zhixin. We want to learn from you.

Comrade Li Lian said: You spent 11 years in jail, persisted in the struggle and did not fear death. You have set an example for the Chinese people.

(Guo Weibin), deeply moved by the cordial concern of the leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, said: In the future, I will surely work more for the party in return because it has given me a second life.

Ren Zhongyi Pays Respects

SK070308 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, who is attending the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress in Beijing, called on Comrade (Guo Weibin) at (Yiyuan) Hotel on the morning of 6 September.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi, who had for many years worked in Heilongjiang Province, kindly asked (Guo Weibin) about her struggle against Lin Biao and the gang of four and about her health. He then told her: Not only young people but also we should learn from you.

(Guo Weibin) replied: I should earnestly learn from veteran comrades because my success in persistently struggling for truth is a result of the education by the party and revolutionaries of the older generation.

NPC PANEL DISCUSSIONS ON VARIOUS TOPICS CONTINUE

Peng Zhen's Report, Laws

OW051143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep--Yesterday the Third Session of the Fifth NPC began group discussions of Peng Zhen's report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee and his four draft laws. The deputies pointed out that in order to meet the needs of socialist modernization, it is imperative to further develop socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system.

In the course of their discussions, the deputies reviewed achievements in improving socialist democracy and the socialist legal system over the past year or so. They all maintained: The Second Session of the Fifth NPC adopted seven laws. Later on, the NPC Standing Committee made a resolution reaffirming that the laws and decrees formulated since the founding of the country, excluding those in contravention of the constitution, and laws and decrees formulated by the Fifth NPC and the NPC Standing Committee, would remain in effect. The committee also adopted some other laws. All of these laws and decrees have played a very important role in protecting the people's democratic rights, in carrying forward socialist democracy, in consolidating stability and unity, in preserving social order, and in safeguarding the smooth progress of socialist construction.

Yang Cunfu, deputy chief procurator of the Shaanxi Provincial Procuratorate, said: The reason why our provincial procuratorate was able to cooperate with the public security departments and the courts and deal telling blows to the various criminal activities in consolidating the social order over the past year or so was because we have such laws and decrees. Facts have proved that without these laws and decrees, society would be in chaos and that with these laws and decrees, society has stability.

Many deputies put forward proposals for bringing into play the role of the NPC and its deputies. Yan Youmin, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, said: During this year, the democratic atmosphere is being strengthened while the legal system is being improved. However, our work is still very far from meeting the needs of the four modernizations. We should continue to eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line in the building of the legal system and formulate more laws and decrees according to actual conditions.

Xie Xianchuang, a 72-year-old veteran cadre from the Long March and a deputy from Jiangxi Province, said: Only the first step has been taken in improving democracy and the legal system and in bringing into play the functions of the people's congresses. We should continue to make efforts in these aspects of work.

The deputies put forward many concrete proposals on carrying forward socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system. In dealing with law enforcement problems over the past year or so, Wang Jian, vice president of the Hebei Agricultural University, called for doing a good job in the following three aspects of work: 1. Establish the dignity of law to enable cadres and the masses to change their "fear of officials, not laws" into "fear of laws, not officials." 2. In practice, fully ensure that "laws are observed, lawbreakers are dealt with and law enforcement is strict"; establish a good beginning, especially when individual laws begin to take effect, as the "Bohai No 2" accident case was handled; and never fail to prevent the masses from losing their confidence. 3. In organizational leadership, effectively guarantee that judicial departments exercise their powers independently in order to keep to the principle of "recognizing the law, not the people." In view of the handling of the "Bohai No 2" accident, Kang Kai, a deputy from Gansu Province, proposed that a personal responsibility system be formulated for cadres at all levels. Yang Mo, a deputy from Beijing Municipality, called for actually carrying out the role of the people's deputy, so that the people's deputies will really become a bridge between the government and the people instead of merely acting as a deputy for 15 days each year.

RENMIN RIBAO Editor on 'Four Bigs'

OW060252 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep--Discussing abolishment of the stipulations in the constitution on the "four bigs" at the Sichuan delegation's group discussion meeting, Hu Jiwei, NPC deputy and editor in chief of RENMIN RIBAO, said that "big democracy" like the "four bigs" has in effect become a tool for suppressing the people in various political movements. He supports abolishing the stipulations on the "four bigs" from the constitution. He said: Over the past 20 years or so, things that primarily concerned contradictions among the people have been exaggerated to the level of "class struggle, the struggle between the two lines"; and the "four bigs" have been used as a so-called method of "big democracy" to tear down one after another people with different opinions. This was in itself a fundamental violation of the theory on the correct handling of contradictions among the people.

Hu Jiwei said that the so-called "four bigs" during the "Great Cultural Revolution" were in effect methods used by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," with their leadership power, to instigate the masses to tear down people they wanted to tear down through distortion and exaggeration of facts, frameups, false charges and willful fabrications.

He said: "Those who made the false charges were not held responsible, and those who were falsely charged did not have any right to defend themselves. Such a method had nothing to do with true democracy." Hu Jiwei pointed out that "big democracy," like the "four bigs," was a tactic to carry out barbarous feudal, fascist dictatorship in the name of the "revolutionary movement."

He added: In fact, in 1976 the broad masses of people wrote a brilliant page in our history in the form of big-character posters with revolutionary poems. Under the prevailing circumstances, such a method was the only one that could be used to deal with the "gang of four." But now, since we have entered a new historic period, we are required to concentrate our strength on construction and we need stability and unity. We have every reason to sweep the "four bigs" onto the garbage heap of history.

Hu Jiwei said: At present, "big democracy" like the "four bigs" is still being discussed at home and abroad. Many people abroad have based their understanding of the "four bigs" on foreign-language translations. In the past, "daming dafang [1129 7686 1129 2397]" were translated "speak out freely, air one's own views fully." Consequently, foreigners cannot understand the abolishment of the "four bigs." The true meaning of "four bigs" is not necessarily the same as the literal translation.

He added: Because the bureaucratic and patriarchal work style among the leading cadres in many units is still serious, the masses have opinions to put forward. My opinion is that both big- and small-character posters should be permitted at their respective units if they bear genuine signatures and contain facts and truth, and putting up big-character posters should never be described as a violation of the construction.

He said: The purpose of abolishing the "four bigs" is to improve and strengthen socialist democracy and to build our country well. We cannot say that there was to much democracy during the 10 turbulent years, but we should say that democratic life was undermined. We must energetically develop democracy and strengthen the legal system.

Sichuan's Agricultural Success

OW051518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)--China's most populous province, Sichuan, expects to garner at least half a million tons more grain this year than in 1979 if no more serious natural calamities occur in the next few months. This was disclosed by deputies from this west China province at panel discussions at the current National People's Congress. They said that this target could be met though the province suffered some crop losses earlier this year because of inclement weather.

Sichuan registered a 4.5 percent increase last year for a total of 32 million tons, which was 28.8 percent more than 1976, the year the gang of four were overthrown, they noted. "Such big increases for three years running were something never heard of since the founding of the People's Republic, " said Li Linzhi, vice-chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Compared with 1976, he said, the province's revenue from cash crops, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries last year was 72.9 percent bigger, while the average peasant income from collective earnings increased by more than 25 yuan. The per capita grain ration distributed by the collective rose to 261 kilograms last year, 14.5 kg more than 1978 and 76.3 kg more than 1976. In contrast, the deputies said, the average peasant income from the collective increased by only one yuan and the grain ration decreased by 11.5 kg between 1965 and 1976.

Li Linzhi attributed Sichuan's success in reviving and expanding its agriculture so rapidly in the past three years to the following measures:

--Taking full advantage of local natural conditions. Efforts to develop mountain areas, for example, have resulted in a 59 percent increase in the stock-raising industry and a 60 percent growth of side line production since 1976.
--Giving rural production teams greater power of decision.
--Organizing special teams or experienced peasants to grow cash crops or run undertakings requiring skill and awarding those who exceed their targets.
--Raising the purchase prices of some farm products and subsidizing the growers of other crops whose prices cannot be raised for the time being.
--Stabilizing the state quotas for grain purchase so as to encourage the peasants to increase production.
--Safeguarding the peasants' right to work their private plots and engage in household side occupations.
--Reducing annual population growth rate from an average of about one per cent during the 1963-1974 period to 0.67 percent at present through family planning.

Many proposals were put forward to improve agriculture in the province still further. Gao Weilong from Wenjiang Prefecture stressed the need to develop fisheries which had registered only a six percent growth since 1976. Protection of forests demanded close attention, Li Linzhi said. Forest cover in Sichuan has shrunk from 20 percent to 13.3 percent in the past 30 years, causing serious damage to the ecological balance and farming. He called for more effective steps and greater investment to increase forest area.

A deputy from Wanxian County, Wang Yichun, said that only one-third of the farmland in the province has irrigation facilities. More money should be spent on water conservancy, he added. Other deputies recommended higher purchase prices for sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco and oil bearing tree seeds to boost production.

Anhui's Economic Success

OW071208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Sep--Gu Zhuoxin, deputy to the Third Session of the Fifth NPC and chairman of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, discussed how Anhui has stimulated its economy in accordance with the province's characteristics at the panel discussion held by the Anhui delegation.

Gu Zhuoxin said: Despite a serious drought, Anhui's total grain output in 1978 amounted to 29.6 billion jin, approaching the average annual output. The bumper harvest of 1979 produced 32.2 billion jin of grain, according to statistics. However, the actual figure should be no less than 35 billion jin because a total of 8 billion jin was procured by the state (the biggest state annual purchase in the past was 5.8 billion), thereby accounting for 23 percent of the total annual output of marketable grain. [as received]

[shi ji bu shao yu san bai wu shi yi jin yin wei liang shi zheng gou da dao ba shi yi jin (gu qu zui gao ni an shi wu shi ba yi jin) shang pin lu da bai fen zhi er shi san 1395 7139 0008 1421 0060 0005 4102 0063 0577 0310 2443 0936 3634 4752 7380 1767 6356 6671 0451 0360 0577 0310 2443 (6665 0637 2584 7559 1628 2508 0063 0577 0360 0310 2443) 0794 0756 3764 6671 4102 0433 0037 0059 0056 0005] We also turned over 1.3 billion jin of grain to the state, overfulfilling the quota by some 500 million jin, which unprecedented in history. In view of the excellent crops growth this year, we could expect a bigger harvest than last year if the most serious flood in years had not damaged the wheat and early rice crops. In spite of this, we can still basically maintain the same level of harvest as last year if we do not encounter any further extraordinary natural calamities.

The province's rapeseed output has increased greatly. The total output last year was 440 million jin, of which 190 million jin were sold to the state. This year, we have purchased 330 million jin thus far, an increase of 140 million jin over last year. With procurement work still going on, the total rapeseed output for this year is anticipated at 580 million jin.

In discussing the readjustment of industry, Gu Zhuoxin said: The 100 million yuan investment for tapping the potentials of and renovating Anhui's light and textile industries last year has begun yielding results this year. In the first half of 1980, the province's total industrial output value was up 16.6 percent over the same period last year, which included a 6.6 percent increase in heavy industry and a 28.5 percent in light industry, thereby achieving a breakthrough in the slow development of the light industry.

Gu Zhuoxin said: How to further enliven the national economy is the heart of the question on economic construction. The key to this question lies in emancipating the mind, relaxing policies, further elimination the pernicious influence of the "left" line and resolutely carrying out a system of economic management. In solving the question of excessive concentration and control, it is necessary to bring the strong points of party principles and policies into full play by protecting competition and popularizing joint management among various economic units. We have achieved initial success in this respect over the past 2 years. Starting with agriculture, Anhui adopted six policy regulations in the winter of 1977 and, later in implementing the party Central Committee's two documents concerning agriculture, set up various systems of responsibility in production. In industry, we have begun to expand enterprise self-management and implemented the principles of more pay for those who work harder and of enterprises retaining a certain percentage of the profits they earn since the previous year. More flexible policies in commodity circulation have been adopted since the beginning of this year. To reduce procedures and increase the means of commodity circulation, stores are allowed to replenish merchandises and factories and enterprises to promote the sale of their products. We have also set up small and large trade centers and revived a number of individual commercial and industrial units such as pedicab businesses in the city. Changes have also taken place in banks, as seen from an increasing number of loans and the briskness of the banking business. The investment company set up in Anqing Municipality provided assistance to hundreds of small and big factories and enterprises with some 20 million yuan of capital the company had gathered. In view of the central authorities' strong determination, we can only go forward and never retreat.

In developing a diversified economy, it is necessary to give full scope to each locality's geographical strong points. Denuding forests and stealing fish from ponds illustrate the serious contradictions between the local people and the government. In developing forestry and aquatic production, we should firmly rely on the strength of communes and brigades as well as the enthusiasm of individuals, and not depend on a few state-run units.

Touching upon the debate on the question of a system of responsibility in agricultural production, Gu Zhuoxin said: The question mainly depends on how we view relations of production and productive forces.

In short, in view of the low level of productive forces at present, we should allow not only the two types of ownership, but other types as well to exist simultaneously, use economic methods to manage the economy and break away from various artificial rules and regulations.

NPC DEPUTIES DISCUSS PER CAPITA GNP GOAL OF $1,000 BY 2000

OW070255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Article by XINHUA Reporter Yu Youhai: "The Year 2000 and $1,000"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Sep--The year 2000 will be a year of special significance in the Chinese people's history of construction. What will the Chinese-style modernization look like in that year? What kind of standard will China reach? These are questions the people are concerned about. The leading comrades of the central authorities envisage that by the year 2000, China's per capita gross national product will reach $1,000 and that China will be comparatively well-off.

This vision has aroused widespread discussions and interest in all localities, trades and professions. Some deputies at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC have said: This target is well-defined and practical. It marks the level achieved in production and construction as well as reflects the improved people's standard of living.

What is China's per capita GNP? According to statistics of the departments concerned and the conversion done by them, the 1979 per capita GNP was $253. In order to attain a per capita GNP of $1,000 within the next 20 years, the present figure will have to be quadrupled.

Can we achieve the $1,000 target?

The people are very concerned about this widely discussed question. At the current NPC session, the reply of many deputies was: There are great difficulties. There are numerous methods. There is a promising hope.

According to 1979 statistics, Shanghai Municipality's per capita GNP has far outstripped the $1,000 mark, while Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities are not too far away from the target. The three municipalities will advance toward the year 2000 from the current starting point and strive to make important contributions in the struggle to achieve the per capita GNP of $1,000 for the entire country. In many places, the process will be arduous, but the people are inspired by hope. The dawn is near.

Hebei Provincial Governor Han Ningfu made the following calculation: In 1979, the province's GNP was 18.4 billion yuan. If converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of 1.55 yuan to the dollar, the per capita GNP for the province's more than 46 million people was $258.

If, in the next 20 years, the industrial and agricultural output value increases steadily at an annual rate of 7.7 percent--the average increase rate in the past 30 years--and if the natural growth rate of the population is controlled within 11 per thousand, then the province will be expected to attain a per capita GNP of $1,050 by the year 2000. He said: "It is possible to achieve that target earlier if we do our work more successfully, mobilize the positive factors in all spheres and fully exploit our province's advantages."

What about Sichuan Province, which has a population of 97 million? The province's 1979 per capita GNP was only $200, lower than the nation's average. Its initial plan calls for achieving more than $820 by 2000 and reaching the $1,000 target after another 2 to 3 years of hard struggle.

Zhejiang Province's 1979 per capita GNP was $260, slightly higher than the nation's average. Provincial deputies predicted that the province might achieve the $1,000 target by 2000 or a little earlier. They maintained that the decisive factor was the implementation of realistic and reliable plans and the avoidance of empty talk.

On contacting the deputies from the frigid and temperate zones of Heilongjiang Province, this reporter was at once touched by their down-to-earth spirit, active minds and careful thought. The province's 1979 per capita GNP was $360 and it plans to achieve the $1,000 mark in 1995. The deputies said: Now all prefectures, counties and brigades throughout the province are discussing the year 2000 and $1,000. Heilongjiang possesses favorable conditions like the Daqing oilfield and large tracts of fertile soil for building marketable grain bases. But it has a disadvantage--the short frost-free period. The key to achieving the $1,000 mark is mental emancipation and correct policies.

What will the people's living standard look like when the per capita GNP reaches $1,000? Everyone is interested in this picture, which is still lacking in clarity and needs to be brought out clearly in practice. Some people envisage the people's living standard of Japan in 1966 when its per capita GNP was $1,028. Others expect a still higher living standard because of China's specific conditions, such as, the absence of an exploiting class and lower commodity prices. Despite these crude estimations, we can say for sure that the year 2000 and $1,000 signify big changes and improvements in food, clothing, shelter and transportation for the people; prosperity in education and culture; widespread use of household TV sets, washing machines, refrigerators and other high-class durable consumer goods; increasing amounts of meats, eggs, sugar, milk and other food in the people's diet; tremendous improvements in the people's working conditions and living environment.

While talking about achieving the $1,000 mark in 2000, the people have specially noted that, other than expanding the productive forces, there are two aspects that are related to the realization of the people's ideal that need to be solved:

1. It is necessary to make great efforts to bring population growth under control. Suppose the GNP increases at an annual rate of 7.5 percent and suppose the work of planned parenthood is done well and each couple of child-bearing age in the future bears an average of 1.5 children: The national population by 2000 would then be 1,120,000,000 and the per capita GNP could reach $1,000. Suppose each couple of child-bearing age bears an average of 2 children in the future: The national population by 2000 would be 1,216,000,000 and the per capita GNP would only be $925. With a still higher population growth rate, the fulfillment of the $1,000 target will have to be postponed a great deal.

2. It is necessary to actively increase the net income of nonmaterial production departments. GNP is composed of the national income, the depreciation charge of fixed assets and the net income of nonmaterial production departments. In some developed countries, when the per capita GNP reaches $1,000, the amount of the net income of nonmaterial production departments, plus the depreciation charge of fixed assets, generally accounts for about 25 percent of the GNP. Whereas in China, the net income of nonmaterial production departments, plus the depreciation charge of fixed assets, accounts for only 12 to 13 percent of the GNP at present. The vigorous development of medical and health work, scientific and technological research, culture, tourism and service trade to greatly expand the proportion of the net income of the nonmaterial production departments in GNP is very helpful to the fulfillment of the $1,000 target.

NPC DEPUTIES PRESENT MOTIONS TO COMMITTEE

OW090559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Sep--The Motions Committee of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC on 8 September announced that as of noon 7 September, a total of 2,300 motions had been presented by the deputies attending the current NPC session.

In their motions, the deputies have made many constructive suggestions on how to speed up the pace of the four modernizations in our country, improve the system of people's congresses, strengthen the legal system and adopt general principles. After conducting surveys and studies for some time, PLA Deputy Chen Haosu submitted a 10,000-word motion concerning improvement of the system of people's congresses and calling for strengthening the function and power of the NPC so that it can more effectively exercise its rights to supervise and make decisions on state affairs. The motion has received attention from concerned departments.

Many of the motions suggested that the NPC Standing Committee set up a special agency to supervise implementation of motions and special committees to conduct surveys and studies on important motions and to instruct concerned departments on implementing the motions. All the motions have been approved by the Motions Committee and handed over to the NPC Standing Committee, State Council, Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate for study and handling.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS PUBLICATION OF NPC DEPUTIES' SPEECHES

HK090523 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Today's talking point by Bi Kong (4310 4500): "The People Hear the Voices of Their Deputies"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO yesterday devoted an entire page to the texts of the speeches of the NPC deputies in small group discussions. This has not been done for many years. It is indeed heartening to read them. This page of speeches made us feel as if we were directly hearing the voices of the deputies and seeing them perform their duty of voicing the people's sentiments.

Look! Deputies from Shanghai Yuan Xuefen, Ni Guyin and others are talking about the problem of pollution and pollution control of the Huangpu River with much urgency. If pollution is not controlled on the Huangpu River immediately, it could become a second Suzhou River in a few years. Then where will 10 million people get their drinking water? They think that the two reports given by the State Council at the NPC did not pay adequate attention to solving the problem of three types of pollution and strongly urged the inclusion of Huangpu River pollution control in the state's plans.

Deputy from Beijing Liu Da presented a dissenting view on the construction of the foreign trade center in Beijing. He said: "When it comes to major construction projects, it should not be decided alone by one minister or by one vice premier. If they do not have to report to the NPC and do not want to hear everyone's opinion, then we are still operating under the old system wherein one person or a few individuals have the say. If so, what do we need the NPC for? Let them go ahead and institute a dictatorship!"

Generally speaking, the deputies supported the two State Council reports. However, they also earnestly presented their suggestions and opinions. Some suggestions were very straightforward and strongly worded. Now, the newspapers have printed these suggestions and opinions so the masses can know the activities of their deputies and so everyone can supervise the implementation of the government's proposals. From this, we can see that our socialist democracy is advancing. The previous attitude of regarding the NPC as a forum for idle talk and regarding the NPC meetings as an occasion for raising the hand to show conformity has become, or is becoming, a thing of the past.

AFP: 'ACTIVIST' URGES NPC TO GRANT DISSIDENT NEW TRIAL

OW091050 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, Sept 9 (AFP)--A prominent Chinese activist has urged the National People's Congress (NPC), currently meeting here, to grant a new trial to "Beijing spring" dissident Liu Qing, who was sentenced to three years of "re-education through labor" early this year. Wang Xizhe, one of the three members of the "Liyizhe" group, a trio of outspoken critics of the government particularly active in the last years of the Cultural Revolution, protested in a letter to NPC deputies against the "illegal" circumstances in which Liu was arrested here and then sentenced, dissident sources said today.

Liu, 34, was the co-founder with Xu Fenli of the 5 APRIL FORUM, an unofficial magazine which closed down early this year. Liu was arrested in November last year after distributing texts of hearings of the trial of the most prominent "Beijing spring" activist, Wei Jinsheng. Wei Jinsheng was sentenced to 15 years in jail for divulging "state secrets" and for "counter-revolutionary activities."

Wang Xishe's letter was counter-signed by Xu Fenli. The "Liyizhe" group, made up of three former Guangzhou Red Guards, had distributed pamphlets in Guangzhou strongly attacking, during the last years of the Cultural Revolution, the lack of any form of legality in Maoist China.

CPPCC WOMEN'S GROUP DISCUSSES DRAFT MARRIAGE LAW

OW051119 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1632 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Sep--Freedom of marriage must be protected and rashness in matrimony or divorce should be opposed, said woman jurist Han Youtong at a panel discussion on the draft marriage law held by the CPPCC Women's Federation group today

Speaking at the panel discussion, Han Youtong, deputy director of the Law Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said: We have won freedom of marriage after a long struggle against feudalism. Gone are the days when men indulged themselves in the feudal practice of taking concubines and bringing a girl into the family as a daughter-in-law-to-be. The pernicious influence of feudalism, however, still surrounds us. It is especially true that the 10-year catastrophe gave rise to arranged, bartered marriages and to the practice of using marriage to extort money and goods from suitors. We must combat this phenomenon and safeguard freedom of marriage.

She said that whereas this freedom is protected and bound by law, any rashness in matrimony or divorce under the excuse of freedom of marriage or of liking the new and disliking the old in love affairs is wrong.

At the panel discussion on the draft marriage law held by the CPPCC Women's Federation Group, Zhu Danhua, chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial Women's Federation, said that the masses of factories, villages, urban neighborhoods and government offices attached great importance to the legal marriage age. Now that the law sets the age at 22 for men and 20 for women it is in conformity with the actual conditions in our country.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES LOCAL PARTY CONGRESSES

HK050147 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 80 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Seriously Do a Good Job of Convening Local Party Congresses at All Levels"]

[Text] The 5th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee decided to convene the 12th Party Congress ahead of schedule. Before the party congress is convened, party organizations from all areas at all levels will convene congresses. We must seriously convene these congresses, for they are important for strengthening the building of the party.

The eighth party congress held in 1956 was very successfully convened after our party had succeeded in gaining political power throughout the country. But during the long period after 1957, democratic centralism was damaged due to the spread of the defects of "one man alone having the say" and the patriarchal system and so on within the party. In addition, there were some faults in leadership work. As a result, party congresses at all levels very often could not be convened on schedule as stipulated in the party constitution while others that were convened frequently became mere formalities. Since the smashing of the "the gang of four," great changes have occurred in the situation in our party, which have created the necessary conditions in politics, ideology and organization for convening local congresses at all levels. At present, more than half the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and about two-thirds of the counties, municipalities and autonomous prefectures are convening or are about to convene party congresses. In order to guarantee that the congresses are well convened, we must strive to achieve the following: 1) Resolutely implement the party's line, policy and principles stipulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee in ideology, politics and organization and lay down specific tasks, policies and measures suited to the actual local situation; 2) in accordance with the principle of selecting capable and virtuous people and the demand for gradually making the party younger and specialized, we must select a committee which is welcomed and supported by the majority of comrades inside and outside the party; 3) fully practice the principle of democratic centralism and follow the mass line.

Our country is a state of vast territory and complicated conditions and our party is a large one of more than 38 million members. In order to bring the leadership role of our party into full play in the four modernizations, we must persist in the party Central Committee's line, policy and principles and actively and creatively carry out our work. In the past, some work reports of the party congresses were very often copied from books, newspapers and documents. They were copied mechanically in disregard of specific conditions, and lies, empty talk and polite formulae filled the pages without analyzing any conflicts or solving any problems. Such reports were boring to the readers and disheartening to the audiences; they were not only useless but also harmful. CCP committees at all levels should seriously investigate, study, and analyze the current situation and conflicts in close connection with the actual local situation and answer the most urgent questions of all party members and the masses.

Selecting a powerful CCP committee which can lead the four modernizations is an important organizational task that the party congress must fulfill. We must be bold to select and promote a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to the committee who have been proven through practice to be capable of resolutely implementing the party's line, policy and principles, properly resettle the aged and weak comrades to the second and third fronts who have served the party and the people and reallocate the work of those few cadres who have to proven to be unable to hold their present posts after more than 3 years of trial. We must have overall consideration and make all-round arrangements while carrying out these three tasks so as to do a meticulous job of them.

To guarantee the success of the local party congresses at all levels, we must not only have correct political and organizational lines as guides but also have a correct working method. We must follow the party principle of democratic centralism and genuinely follow the mass line. When convening party congresses, all places should follow the party constitution and the relevant regulations in "Several Guiding Principles Concerning Inner-Party Political Life" in preparing and electing representatives to the congresses, drafting and discussing work reports, preparing and electing the party committee, and adopting the proposals of the congresses so as to bring democracy into full play and allow the party members and the masses as well as the representatives attending the congresses to speak their minds and air their opinions, thus carrying out correct centralism. Our party originally possessed fine traditions in this aspect. However, we must acknowledge that some leading comrades are still used to the practice of "one man alone has the say" and to judging right and wrong only from their own point of view. They like others to "do whatever the superior says" and do not allow different opinions. They treat "the secretary makes the report and all the delegates do is to chime in with him" as the usual practice and will never give the masses a free hand when preparing the election of representatives and committees, as if it is right and proper that "those above determine the lists of candidates and those below simply mark the ballot." Such concepts and practices are highly erroneous. Only after this erroneous stuff is corrected can we, under the guidance of the party's line, policy and principles, further bring democracy into full play within the party, enhance our initiative, activism, creativity and responsibility, correctly concentrate the intelligence of the party members and the masses and smoothly fulfill the honorable tasks of the party congresses.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES XUE MUQIAO ARTICLE ON FINANCIAL DEFICIT

HK060516 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Xue Muqiao (5641 2550 2890): "Why Do We Have a Financial Deficit in an Excellent Production Situation?"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO editor's note: After reading in the press the two important reports delivered by Comrades Yao Yilin and Wang Bingqian to the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, many readers feel perplexed. They do not understand why we had such a big financial deficit despite last year's relatively favorable economic situation and why we will still have financial deficits when our economic situation will continue to improve this year and next. Comrade Xue Muqiao, an economist, expresses his views on this subject as follows: [end editor's note]

After reading the reports by Comrades Yao Yilin and Wang Bingqian, many comrades feel that our country's national economy has "changed from cloudy to sunny" since the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" was put forward at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC and that the current economic situation is excellent. However, upon learning of such a big financial deficit, they seem to see a dark cloud in the clear sky. They are wondering where it came from and whether it will bring rain. They are worrying about it. Really, this is a case and a question which never occurred in the past three decades. I have repeatedly thought this question over. I want to express my views for reference.

To make this question clear, I must first talk about the question of how to appropriately assess the economic situation of this year and last, and whether our current situation is excellent.

In my opinion, the future is really bright, and we are sure about this. However, the situation of this year and last has not been "fine" but "overcast, becoming cloudy." We have turned back from the "brink of collapse" caused by the 10-year catastrophe during the "Great Cultural Revolution." We have begun to correct the mistakes caused by our long-standing method of rushing for achievements and blindly seeking production growth rate regardless of economic results. The 10 disastrous years caused such serious damage that problems piled up like mountains. In the past several years, we have been paying off old debts of all kinds accumulated over the past 10 or 20 years. These debts cannot be cleared off in 2 or 3 years. They have to be paid in installments. There are still many difficulties facing our country regarding the people's standards of living. We should tell the people about our bright future and difficulties and about our achievements and shortcomings.

On the other hand, however, it is true that our economic situation is becoming better year by year. So, how should we evaluate this increasingly better economic situation? This calls for a scientific analysis. For example, some comrades may see that the growth rate of industrial production has dropped year by year, being 14.3 percent in 1977, 13.5 percent in 1978, 8.5 percent last year even with the readjustment underway, and further falling to 6 percent according to the plans of this year and next (this year's plan is expected to be overfulfilled). This view is not scientific. It should be pointed out that the growth rate in 1977 and 1978 was of the nature of recovery, and that the figure was inflated. The error of blindly seeking production growth without considering the economic results that persisted for many years basically remained unchanged in 1977 and 1978. As a result of blindly seeking a faster growth rate in industrial production, the capital construction front was further extended and many projects could not be put into operation after being under construction for many years. This greatly impaired the economic results of capital construction. In order to fulfill the production tasks, we often failed to pay attention to product quality and production costs, and we even failed to ask whether the products suited the needs of the country's construction and the individual needs of the people. [paragraph continues]

In 1978, the amount of floating funds increased by 30 billion yuan, a considerable part of which was to offset goods overstocked in warehouses. The production plans were overfulfilled and profits were turned in, but the goods piled up in warehouses because they were useless. Thus, part of the profits turned in were just in book value terms and were acquired by converting bank loans into fiscal income. In 1979, we began to clear off the overstocked goods, product quality improved a little and production costs dropped somewhat. The growth rate dropped slightly, but the figure was less inflated and the economic results of production were better. Yet, the situation last year was still unsatisfactory, because new goods piled up while many old goods in warehouses were disposed of. We must be determined to change this situation in 1980. Production of all goods not needed by the market and individual users should be stopped even though the production growth rate may drop a bit further. By lowering the production growth rate in this way, it will be possible not only to improve the economic results of the existing enterprises but also to create conditions for shortening the capital construction front and scoring better economic results in capital construction. The growth rate may drop year by year, but the economic results will be better year by year and the serious imbalances may also be remedied year by year. As long as we continuously score better economic results, once we have finished readjusting the national economy, we will gradually increase the production growth rate.

Now I want to talk about the question everyone is asking, that is, why do we have such a big financial deficit when we have just scored some initial results in readjusting the economy? This is a very complicated question. It should be analyzed from different angles.

First, as far as the direct cause of the huge financial deficit is concerned, I think we have this deficit chiefly because we want to greatly reduce the total investment in capital construction. However, because of all kinds difficulties, we did not actually score outstanding results in 1977 and 1978. On the other hand, we had to spare a considerable amount of money and manpower to pay off the debts accumulated over the past 2 decades regarding the people's standard of living. For this reason, the results of our readjusting the economy were not as good as we had expected, and a huge financial deficit resulted.

We may look back on the path we followed in the past few years. In my opinion, it was entirely correct for the party Central Committee to decide on carrying out the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving," with readjusting as the key link. Judging by the current situation, however, this policy would have produced much better results if it had been put forward a year earlier. In 1978, we did not clearly see our mistake of many years in blindly increasing the production growth rate and expanding the scale of capital construction, nor did we correct it promptly. Instead, we got dizzy when we saw the excellent situation in industrial and agricultural production, so we again increased capital construction appropriations by 50 percent , raising the already high rate of accumulation to 36.5 percent, close to the average figure (39 percent) during the "3 years of the Great Leap Forward." As a result, the imbalances between different sectors of the national economy that had remained concealed for many years were brought to light this time, the mistake in our work was corrected more quickly. In the first half of 1979, the state's budgetary spending on capital construction was cut by 20 percent. However, construction of many new projects had already been started and it was impossible to withdraw most of the investments. In order to strike a balance between revenues and expenditures, the scope of capital construction has been further curtailed this year, another group of new projects will be halted, and the state's budgetary spending on capital construction is being reduced by another 30 percent compared with last year. We are resolved to attain this goal. However, many of the projects that are to be halted this year have been under construction for more than 1 year, making it even more difficult to withdraw all the investments. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, we have failed to strictly control investments by local governments and enterprises at various levels. Their increased investments in the past 2 years more than offset the reduction made by the central authorities. Therefore, the total investments in capital construction were slightly higher last year than the year before and may still be higher this year than last. This is an extremely important cause of the financial deficit and makes it very difficult to basically remedy the imbalances between different sectors of the national economy. Therefore, this situation must be changed as quickly as possible. The whole country should work with still greater determination and make concerted efforts to really cut the total investments in capital construction and to completely change this situation in the next 1 or 2 years.

On the other hand, the central authorities are determined to improve the living standards of the people, especially the peasants, and to make up for what they have failed to do over the past 20 years. This is entirely essential. This also will bring about good economic and political results. As far as the peasants are concerned, the ultraleftist line of the "gang of four" has been rectified and the production teams have been given full decision-making powers. The procurement prices of farm products were raised 22 percent last year, bringing about a marked improvement in the peasants' standard of living in almost all areas. With regard to the staff members and workers, 40 percent of them were upgraded in 1977 and another 40 percent last year (this upgrading was put into effect only this year because of difficulties in appraisal work, and has not yet been put into effect in some units), and a large sum of money was given them as bonuses. The central authorities originally decided to spend 10 billion yuan on these two items, but the actual spending exceeded the plan by more than 4 billion yuan. At the same time, the upgrading of staff members and workers was put into effect in November last year, but the prices of some farm products were not raised or not raised sufficiently so that there should be a slight additional increase in these prices this year. Expenditures on these two items this year again will exceed those of last year. This old debt must be paid in full. Only a small part has now been paid. The remaining part should be paid when financial conditions permit in the future. The majority of people are happy to see that the central authorities have adopted these measures under the difficult conditions. However, a small number of people are still living in difficult circumstances. They include peasants who have no surplus grain to sell to the state and even have to buy grain from the state, and staff members and workers who are paid low wages and have not gained any promotion or cash bonus. Under these circumstances, we should show concern for their difficulties and give them preferential treatment where conditions permit. On the other hand, we should tell the people without reservation about the state's difficulties and arouse them to endure hardships and work concertedly to accomplish the work of readjusting the national economy within a relatively short time. Our future will be ever brighter so long as we promptly sum up our experiences in readjusting the national economy and implement with better results the readjustment policies adopted by the central authorities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Secondly, the emergence of such a big financial deficit cannot be separated from our country's current economic management system and particularly the financial and monetary management system. We may say that the big deficit has exposed the basic shortcomings of our country's sytems.

To clearly explain this point, it is imperative to first raise the following new question: We used to say in the past that finance is the concentrated expression of economics. Why, then, have there been unprecedentedly huge financial deficits since the economic situation has begun to improve? It is because under our present financial system, our state finance often fails to directly and comprehensively reflect the economic situation. [paragraph continues]

During the period of the "3-year Great Leap Forward" we produced many goods which had little or no useful value. Production increased very rapidly, and revenue was also quite sizable but the goods were overstocked in warehouses, many of them being useless waste. The year of the greatest waste was 1958, when there was actually a financial surplus of 3.38 billion yuan. In 1959, there was again a surplus of 2.54 billion yuan. In 1960, a deficit of 1.92 billion yuan appeared for the first time. The then great economic problems were manifest in the monetary field. At that time, overstocked goods and materials took up a vast amount of bank loans. Compared with 1957, currency in circulation in 1960 increased by 82 percent and in 1961 by 140 percent. Due to inflation, people withdrew their money from banks and lined up in panic buying. There is a difference between last year's problems and the 3-year period's problems: Last year there was a financial deficit as high as 17.06 billion yuan, but there was no big increase in the issuance of paper money last year. The reason was that the urban and rural people's personal savings deposits increased nearly 10 billion yuan, deposits from state-owned enterprises were up several billion yuan and both deposits from local financial departments' budgetary surplus money and deposits from capital construction units, organs and armed forces also showed increases. With the exception of some high-grade and durable commodities, the supply of other commodities (foodstuffs in particular) was greater than in previous years. As a result, there was almost no panic buying and there was also a big rise in people's savings deposits. Many staff members and workers and even peasants in prosperous areas began saving for television sets and other high-grade and durable commodities. During the first half of this year, this situation persisted and there was a slight withdrawal of currency from circulation. Compared with the end of 1978, the money supply at the end of June this year increased by a margin that was only slightly higher than that of circulation of commodities (including the factors in the increase in commodity prices). It is estimated that during the second half of this year, the money supply will also be slightly higher.

Due to last year's increase in the procurement prices of agricultural products, the state has correspondingly increased the selling prices of meat and eggs. As a result, the planned prices have increased 5.8 percent. The state has offered subsidies to staff members and workers for these increases. From 1960 to 1961, due to inflation and bad agricultural harvests, commodity prices in rural trade fairs increased by leaps and bounds. In the past 2 years, far from rising, commodity prices at rural trade fairs have fallen. For example, the prices of pork and eggs in the rural trade fairs of some areas were lower than the planned prices, thus forcing the state to lower the selling prices of pork and eggs this summer. However, we must also clearly see that owing to a fairly large increase in the urban and rural people's purchasing power, some commodites are still in rather short supply. Moreover, after expanding their self-management rights, some enterprises have sought profits through improper means, thus seriously increasing the prices of some commodities and increasing the prices of some commodities in a disguised form. The people are very dissatisfied with this and the state is currently adopting measures to check this way of doing things. As to the performance of various management fields, vegetable management is currently the worst. The peasants have complained that the procurement prices of vegetables are low, the staff members and workers have complained that the selling prices of vegetables are high, and the state has sustained serious losses in the vegetable business. To solve this problem, I think that we should conscientiously study the management system and stop all serious wasteful practices in the buying and selling process.

Our present pricing system is very irrational, which is also one of the causes of the emergence of huge deficits during the readjustment. After the "Great Cultural Revolution," for fear of disrupting the market, our commodity prices were frozen for 12 years. As a result, the prices of all kinds of products became seriously divorced from their true value. This has caused great difficulties for our current efforts to make use of the functions of regulation by market forces. Irrational prices affect the balance between revenues and expenditures. As the selling prices of many farm products are lower than their procurement prices, the state's annual subsidy for this purpose exceeds 20 billion yuan. However, in order to keep prices and people's living standards stable, the state cannot raise the selling prices of these products for the present. Therefore, in many areas more purchases of grain, edible oil and other farm products mean more subsidies. Twenty years ago, whenever there was a good agricultural harvest revenues would markedly increase. Now the situation is different. A good agricultural harvest not only means increases in the supply of raw materials for our light industry, in the output of light industry and in revenue but also means more subsidies from the state, thus reducing the state's revenues. This kind of situation cannot be allowed to remain unchanged. When the state's financial deficit ends and there is a surplus, it will be necessary for us to raise the selling prices of these products in coordination with a big increase in workers' wages. At present, the state is still unable to make a big increase in workers' wages; it can only decide to continue to carry the burden of this subsidy and cannot rashly raise the prices of these products. However, if this problem is not solved there will be certain problems in achieving a balance between revenues and expenditures. I think that it is necessary to clearly explain this issue to our people.

Lastly, it is also necessary to talk about the present economic management system, especially the financial and monetary management system. The system of "eating from the same big pot" and fixing allocations has been deep-rooted and is very difficult to change. At present, the situation of centralized revenues is starting to be broken, yet the situation of centralized expenditures has not been changed. This is also one reason why it is difficult to eliminate financial deficits at the moment. At present, most of the investments in capital construction are allocated by the financial departments, and even fixed amounts of circulating funds are provided by the financial departments. If these two items can be partially resolved by bank loans, financial deficits will be greatly reduced. In the past, bank loans were not allowed for investments in capital construction, nor could they be used to provide circulating funds. Since both capital construction investments and fixed amounts of circulating funds are to be used without any obligation for repayment, the enterprises lack the necessary pressure and motivating force to do everything possible to save and cut down capital construction investments and to reduce goods in stock. This certainly results in tremendous waste. As a matter of fact, losses caused in this area have amounted to several billion yuan a year. The state has determined to try out, starting from the beginning of next year, a system by which investment in fixed assets will be provided by bank loans and interest will have to be paid for fixed amounts of circulating funds. In addition, the banks will be permitted to extend a small amount of loans for capital construction and especially for tapping the potentials of existing enterprises and for carrying technical innovations and reforms. This year, the financial departments have also appropriated several billion yuan as circulating funds for newly built enterprises and funds for established enterprises for tapping their potentials and carrying out technical innovations and reforms. These funds may later be taken up by the banks as their responsibility. In this way, financial expenditures will be greatly reduced, and the economic results of investment in capital construction and of the enterprises' production and management will also be greatly enhanced thereby increasing the state's financial revenues.

In capitalist countries, the financial ministries are not responsible for making investments. Very often, less than half of the capital for investments in construction carried out by the enterprises is possessed by the enterprises themselves, the rest of the capital being provided by bank loans; and the enterprises' circulating funds are completely provided by bank loans. The enterprises often have to repay the principal with interest and they must, therefore, quickly recover the invested capital. The circulation of capital is very rapid and no waste is allowed. At present, Yugoslavia has adopted a similar system, while China has continued with the Soviet method of capital management in the 1950's and the circulation of capital is very slow. Other people are spending one unit of money as two while we are using two units of money as only one. Even more serious, under the current allocation management system, there will certainly be a situation in which large quantities of useless machines and equipment and products which no one wants are piled up in the warehouses and are allowed to decay and deteriorate. Unless we resolve to change this very inefficient and extremely wasteful method of using capital and simply leave our state finance to carry this heavier and heavier burden every year, it will be very difficult to eliminate our financial deficits and there will still be deficits in the next 3 years. Therefore, the central authorities are now actively studying methods to restructure our economic management system and especially our financial and monetary management system, hoping to carry out relatively significant reforms in the next 2 to 3 years and thus create the necessary conditions for eliminating financial deficits.

Here it is necessary to emphasize the great significance of bringing into play the role of socialist banks as the lever. As we all know, banks in capitalist countries play an important role in economic development. The banks not only gather idle capital in society for investment but also regulate the volume of investments by using the methods of increasing or decreasing interest rates and relaxing or tightening credit extension, and guide the orientation of investments. The state organs thereby partially exercise through the banks the function of regulation by planning mechanism. On the other hand, as China's banks are not allowed to extend loans for capital construction and since no interest is charged on fixed amounts of circulating funds, the banks are practically turned into the cashier and treasurer of the financial departments and they simply cannot play the role of regulating the economy. In a situation in which people only pay attention to regulation by planning mechanism and none to regulation by market mechanism, this system is regarded as something natural and is even regarded as an advantageous feature of socialism and the "objective law." As a matter of fact, after extensively using the role of regulation by market mechanism, in the same manner as commodity prices, the banks have to become an important regulatory lever. Regulation through the banks will not only greatly increase the speed of capital circulation but will also cut down waste and greatly enhance the economic effects of production and construction. Of course, this will not require a fundamental change in our economic management system, but it will be necessary to improve the economic knowledge and management standards of tens of millions of management personnel. Therefore, this kind of reform requires a definite period of time. It will be impossible to complete this reform in 2 to 3 years' time. In carrying out economic reforms, we must not only have a clear orientation and great determination but we must also hack our way through difficulties, make steady progress and open a new road.

In a word, our country is like a sick person recovering from a severe and lingering illness of many years. The central authorities have already found the proper medicine to cure his illness. Nevertheless, it takes some time for a complete recovery. At present, we are confronted by two major tasks, and they are also two major problems--One is readjustment and the other is reform. [paragraph continues]

We have in fact completed only half of our readjustment work, and it will still take a few years to eliminate the aftereffects. We have just started our work of reform, though we have won initial success. However, in carrying out a fundamental reform in our economic structure, though we may acquire the experiences of other countries in the world, there is no ready-made economic model which completely fits China's situation and which we may adopt. In such circumstances, we must never continue using the method of indiscriminately copying the experience of others as was done during the early 1950's. We must use our own heads and carve a new path of our own. It is still necessary for us to sum up experiences in practice in order to continuously perfect the correct principles of the central authorities. It is by no means easy to make the people throughout the country, and especially the leading cadres in economic work, understand the principles of the central authorities and resolutely implement them with one heart and one mind. One thing is positive, however, the economic situation of our country is becoming better year by year and our future is very bright.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES ENTERPRISE SELF-MANAGEMENT PLAN

OW071410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep--The State Council on 2 September approved and transmitted the State Economic Commission's "Report on the Experimental Expansion of Enterprise Self-Management and Opinions on Future Work." It gave approval beginning next year for all state-owned industrial enterprises to try out self-management so that they will have greater decisionmaking powers in personnel, finances, materials, production, supply and marketing.

The experimental expansion of enterprise self-management has developed very rapidly in the past year, and many enterprises have achieved remarkable results through self-management. According to statistics compiled by industrial and communications departments in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, self-management has been tried out in more than 6,600 enterprises. Their increases in output, total value of output and turned-in profits are generally greater than they were prior to the trial implementation of self-management and greater than those in enterprises that have not yet begun to practice self-management. Taken as a whole, this has made it possible for the state to receive more revenue, enterprises to retain a larger share of profits and workers and staff members to earn more income. Experience shows that the orientation for expanding enterprise self-management is correct and the results achieved are remarkable. This has played an important role in arousing the initiative of enterprises and their workers and staff members, in improving management, in developing production and in increasing the enterprises' profits.

The expansion of enterprise self-management approved by the State Council, which will take effect next year, includes the following new focus in order to develop the excellent situation in industrial production and to promote the further reform of the economic management system:

It is necessary to improve methods of retaining a share of profit.

Before the pricing and taxation systems are readjusted in an all-round way, different forms should be adopted for enterprises retaining a share of their profits according to actual conditions, in order to make the retaining of a share of the profits more reasonable. No "uniformity should be demanded" in this regard. For enterprises whose profit level is high, which will be difficult to raise further, and whose major economic and and technical indexes exceed their past records as a result of good management, the basic amount of retained profits may be fixed and may remain unchanged for several years. Other methods may also be adopted according to actual conditions.

For enterprises whose profits have considerably dropped for objective reasons, such as having insufficient production tasks and changed structure of products, methods may be adopted to retain part of their profits above state quotas. These enterprises should be evaluated according to the state plan, and the profits above state quotas will be considered the same as increased profits. For enterprises that make little profit or are run at a loss, the method of being responsible for their own profits or retaining part of their profits after deducting losses from their total receipts [li run bao gan huo jian kui fen cheng di ban fa 0448 3387 0545 0051 2057 8096 5719 0433 2052 4104 6586 3127] may be adopted.

Vigorous efforts should be made to select enterprises to do independent accounting, to pay state taxes and to be responsible for their own profits and losses on a trial basis. This is an inevitable result of enterprises retaining a part of their profits. After paying various taxes and loans, enterprises may themselves use their receipts and should be responsible for their own profits and losses. Each province, municipality and autonomous region should select one or two enterprises to try this out this year and should make full preparations so that they will be able to try this out in a number of enterprises next year.

Enterprises selected for experimental self-management will have the right to arrange their production plans under the guidance of state planning and according to market demand and their own production capabilities. When an enterprise finds its plan not in conformity with actual conditions diring its implementation, it will have the right to make adjustments. However, it should report this to the competent authorities for the record or for approval. In addition to the state plan, an enterprise may formulate a supplementary plan according to market demand and its own conditions in fuel, power and raw and other materials, in order to open up more avenues of production and to increase production and income.

It is necessary to continue to expand the power of the selected enterprises to market their own products.

Provided enterprises ensure the fulfillment of state production plans and of contracts for the supply of merchandise, they have the right to sell goods made in excess of state quotas, goods produced with materials obtained through their own supply channels and goods produced on a trial basis. They should also be allowed to sell a certain proportion of those products which are centrally distributed.

Based on the principle of choosing what is good and in order to promote economic competition and integration, the enterprises have the right to break the barriers established by administrative measures among regions and trades. They may sell products they are entitled to sell and buy the best raw materials and equipment they need.

The selected enterprise should also have the specific power of self-management in fixing prices. On the basis of the state pricing policy, the enterprises have the right to adopt floating prices and reduce prices for products where the profit margin is too great, where reserves exceed market demand, or where materials are overstocked. Based on the principles of selling high-quality products at higher prices, of reducing the profit margin to sell more products and of encouraging competition for profit, enterprises can also adopt floating prices for products they are entitled to sell and for which the state has no fixed unified prices. In promoting the sale of new goods produced on a trial basis, the enterprises can fix the prices themselves based on prices for similar products on the market. Generally, the prices of consumer goods should not change so the market maintains a basic stability of commodity prices.

It is necessary to further ensure the right of the enterprises to export products and share a part of the foreign exchange thus earned. The enterprises have the full right to use the part of the profits they have retained for their own use. State policy decrees that they have the right to use these funds as they wish. The departments concerned must not try to transfer such funds indiscriminately or excessively interfere with the use of these funds.

The selected enterprises have the right to determine their own structure and personnel assignment. Based on production needs and on the principle of simplifying administration and raising work efficiency, the enterprises have the right to determine their own management structure and personnel assignments, and to hire or fire cadres at or below the intermediate leel. On the basis of the labor plans and targets set by the state, they have the right to recruit students or apprentices instead of workers. They have the right to reject an offer of unnecessary personnel by the higher authorities, commend and award workers and staff members for outstanding work and punish or even fire, depending on each individual case, those who seriously violate labor discipline despite repeated education.

It is necessary to conscientiously carry out management in a democratic way.

The selected enterprises must set up and improve the system of the workers' congress and practice democracy in politics, economics and production. Factory directors are obliged to submit work reports to the workers' congress at regular intervals and to accept inspection and supervision by the workers' congress. All important matters of the enterprise must be decided only after a discussion by the workers' congress. The congress has the right to oversee the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies by the cadres at all levels in the enterprise and to support the leading cadres at various levels in doing their jobs. It has the right to name factory leaders to be commended, penalized or dismissed and can refer them to leading organs at the higher level for action. The principal leaders at the workshop level and below should be elected democratically. In selected enterprises where favorable conditions prevail, leading cadres at the factory level can also be elected in a democratically, and appointments can be made after approval by the department at the higher level in charge of this matter.

The report of the State Economic Commission also pointed out: Beginning next year, enterprises will have to pay for the fixed assets and circulating funds they are using, and efforts will be made to lighten their extra burden.

GONGREN RIBAO Editorial

OW051526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)--All state-owned factories in China are to try out the new policy of self-management, the WORKERS' DAILY reports today, quoting the State Economic Commission.

The policy, already in operation at a number of factories throughout the country, will be introduced at more selected factories on January 1 next year. Gradually the policy will be introduced at all factories on a trial basis. The factories will keep a share of their profits rather than turning all the money over to the state, as in the past. They will be given greater power to draw up production plans, sell some of their products, fix the prices of some of their products, and hire and fire their own workers under given conditions.

In an editorial, the WORKERS' DAILY recalls that the State Council recently called for a "still more effective grasp" of the trial implementation of the new industrial policy. The policy of giving some independence to factories was adopted in 1978 as part of the effort to transform China's economic system and to accelerate its modernization. By the end of June this year, reports the WORKERS' DAILY, the new policy had been implemented on an experimental basis in 6,600 factories, resulting in greater increases in output, total value of output and profits. The newspaper says they retained 40.8 percent of the profits beyond the portion they were obliged to hand over to the government. The money they held back was used to improve working conditions, renovate equipment, improve collective welfare, and for bonuses.

Beginning next January, the newspaper says, factories will draw up production plans in accordance with state quotas, market demand and their own circumstances. They may sell the goods they make in excess of quotas fixed by the government supply channels, and trial-produced goods.

The factories will have the power to reduce the prices of those products whose reserves exceed market demands or on which the profit margin is too great. Some of the products they are entitled to sell must be sold at prices fixed by the government, but the factories can adopt floating prices for products outside those categories. The most significant aspect of the new policy is probably the factories' powers to structure their own managements and also decide on the appointment and removal of personnel at the workshop level or below. Factories will have the right to reject the offer of unnecessary personnel by the higher authorities, commend and award staff members for outstanding work and punish and even fire those who seriously violate labor discipline despite repeated education.

The managements of factories chosen to try the new policy will have to be democratic, the State Economic Commission stressed. Factory directors will be obliged to consult at regular intervals with the workers' congress. All important matters of the factory must be submitted to the congress for discussion and examination. Matters concerning the personal interests of the workers will be decided by the congress, which is also empowered to name factory leaders who should be commended, penalized or dismissed. Leaders at the workshop level and below will be elected, and election of factory leaders will be tried out in some factories.

STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU ANNOUNCES RISE IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW061538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--China's total industrial output value reached 41,450 million yuan in August, a 10.5 percent increase over the same month of last year, the State Statistical Bureau announced today. Industrial output value in the January-August period came to 329,380 million yuan, 13 percent higher than in the same 1979 period.

Plentiful rainfall this summer enabled hydro-electric power stations in the south to overfulfill their production plans while thermal power plants in the dry north also topped their quotas. In all, 25,200 million kilowatt-hours of electricity were generated in August, 7.1 percent over the corresponding period of 1979.

More crude oil was produced last month than in July while coal output was 240,000 tons less.

Output of rolled steel, cement and caustic soda was up 7 to 16 percent on August 1979. Increases of 36 to 71 percent were registered in the output of steel bars, wire, sheet steel and other steel products for use in agriculture, the textile and light industries and housing construction.

The output value of light industry in the first eight months of the year was 22.7 percent higher than in the corresponding 1979 period, at a rate higher than that of heavy industry.

KYODO: CEREMONIES FOR VISITING HEADS OF STATE SIMPLIFIED

OW080649 Tokyo KYODO in English 0628 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, Sep 8 KYODO--China has drastically simplified official ceremonies for visiting heads of state and other foreign officials as part of its modernization policy. Under the new step, which came into effect on September 1, welcoming ceremonies for foreign state guests are held at the square in front of the East Gate of the Great Hall of the People or in the hall itself, instead of Beijing Airport as previously held. China decided to discontinue the holding of farewell ceremonies for such foreign guests. At the airport, only vice foreign affairs ministers or ranking protocol officials of the Foreign Ministry will see off foreign guests.

STATE COUNCIL ANNOUNCES SAFETY MEASURES

OW061328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--Four measures are to be taken to improve safety in production in all factories and mines and transport departments throughout China. This was announced at a meeting yesterday called by the State Economic Commission, the State Bureau of Labor and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The measures required leaders of all factories and mines to improve conditions for safety in production and check everything that might cause accidents, to carry out the principle of safety first and adopt the system of responsibility for safety. Grave accidents are to be dealt with seriously. Scientific research on safety techniques and industrial hygiene are to be intensified. Statistics by the State Bureau of Labor showed that the number of Chinese workers killed in accidents dropped by 6.8 percent in the first half of this year, compared with the same 1979 period. The meeting pointed out that unexpected and irresistible accidents are actually very few, and the majority are due to negligence of safety in production, not respecting science or issuing arbitrary orders. Vice-ministers of petroleum, coal, metallurgical and chemical industries, and railways and communications in charge of safety production reported their work at the meeting yesterday.

DOMESTIC AIR FARES FOR FOREIGN TOURISTS REDUCED

OW051318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)--China's national airline today announced a series of discounts on air fares inside China for tourists from abroad; the first of the discounts starts in December. The General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) said that in the off-season, from December 1 to the end of March, tourist parties of more than 15 persons from abroad will be given a 20 percent discount on some air fares inside China.

From January 1 next year, parties of 15 or more persons who reach or leave China by CAAC on the Europe or Americas routes will be entitled to a year-round deduction of 15 percent on air fares inside China. In the off-season, they will be given discounts of 25 percent on some air routes inside China. Leaders of tourist groups of 15 or more persons will fly free on some routes inside China.

Starting from January 1, CAAC said, off-season tourist parties of 15 or more persons who reach or leave China by CAAC on the Europe or Americas routes or who use CAAC on round trips between China and other Asian countries will receive a 25-percent discount on some air fares inside China. However, the discount does not apply to passengers who reach or leave China over the Hong Kong-Mainland routes or the route from Beijing to Pyongyang. Off-season air fare discounts inside China will not apply in Guangdong and on routes between Guangdong and Fujian Provinces and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

According to the tourist department, a 20-percent discount will be given to tourist parties of 15 persons or more on charges of hotel and other services in the off-season. Rail travel discounts will be announced later.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTRY SETS POLICY ON PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS

OW051349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0803 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep--The State Council recently approved the Ministry of Public Health's "Report and Request for Instructions on Permitting Individual Practitioners." The Ministry of Public Health has issued this document to public health administrative units throughout the country, urging them to earnestly implement it.

The document says: The Ministry of Public Health in 1963 made public regulations on the temporary control of individual practitioners, clearly explaining the policy of permitting and protecting individual practitioners under present conditions in our country and elucidating their role in the development of public health undertakings. Now, to employ medical doctors who remain idle in society and to facilitate treatment of those who are ill, it is again necessary to implement the policy of permitting individual practitioners.

The document specifies that the following three categories of personnel are permitted to apply as individual practitioners: 1) those who have a practitioners license, who are unemployed at present and who are able to continue in their profession; 2) those traditional Chinese doctors (including nationality doctors), Western-type doctors, midwives and dental technicians who for various reasons are not working with state or collective medical units; and 3) those medical doctors, midwives and dental technicians who have worked with state or collective medical units but have retired.

The document stipulates: medical personnel currently working with state or collective medical units, state-trained medical personnel who have refused job assignments, and barefoot doctors of production brigades are not allowed to become practitioners. However, in economically difficult and sparsely populated areas where it is difficult to set up medical units, barefoot doctors whose qualifications have been verified may be permitted to become practitioners if needed there.

The document also stipulates: Practitioners must abide by the related state policies, decrees and regulations. In giving medical services, they can only charge patients according to the regulated rates. Outstanding practitioners should be commended and awarded. Those who speculate for illegitimate incomes, sell fake medicines, narcotics or deadly medicines, or who cause medical incidents due to malpractice should be duly dealt with by departments concerned.

FINANCE MINISTRY REPORTS ON REDUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL TAX

OW052030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep--The State Council recently approved and transmitted throughout the country a report by the Ministry of Finance on the implementation of agricultural tax rebates, and instructed the various localities to continue implementing the party and state policy of no agricultural tax increases in order to ease the burden of the agricultural tax. Agricultural tax rebates approved by the State Council must be returned to the poor communes and brigades for which these rebates were intended. No department, unit or individual should embezzle or misappropriate these rebate funds.

Finance Ministry report says: To ease the burden on poor production brigades and teams, to support their production and to change their poor conditions, the state implemented a measure last year which prescribed a certain starting point for levying agricultural taxes. As a result, some 132.92 million farming people benefited from tax exemptions, which averaged 4.06 yuan per person. Old revolutionary bases, national minority areas and frontier and mountain regions benefited even more from these tax exemptions. The past year has shown that this tax exemption measure has played an active role in consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity and in promoting agricultural production.

The report points out: In implementing this measure, a few localities failed to stress the needs of the poor brigades and teams and evenly distributed the tax rebates among all units. Some counties and communes set high grain ration and income standards in deciding the starting point for taxation, thereby enabling units which did not qualify for tax exemptions to receive rebates. In some localities, because of the lack of a unified standard for the amount of grain and cash which can be kept by each unit as a collective reserve, units that kept a larger reserve received greater tax rebates than those which kept a smaller reserve.

Some localities even embezzled or pocketed funds derived from agricultural tax reductions or exemptions. To continue implementing this taxation measure, the Finance Ministry's report proposed that the various localities, while under the guidance of a unified state policy, be permitted to set their own starting point for levying agricultural taxes according to local conditions. In deciding whether or not the average per capita grain ration and income of a certain production team are below the starting point for taxation, it is necessary to set a standard for the collective reserve. Production teams which work under poor natural conditions, which have long suffered from low output, grain shortages and low income and which have difficulty maintaining simple production and subsistence levels, need a relatively long time in which to change this situation. If they fall below the starting point for taxation, they should be exempted from taxation for 3 consecutive years beginning in 1980. Depending on actual local conditions, the various autonomous regions may decide on measures for relaxing their own policy on agricultural and animal husbandry tax reductions and exemptions within the scope of the current financial management system. They should then report these measures to the State Council for approval.

PEASANTS BENEFIT FROM CUTS IN FARM TAX, GRAIN PURCHASE

OW301305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--Chinese peasants benefited from remittances of agricultural tax and cuts in government grain purchase quotas amounting to 2.75 million tons of grain in the year from April 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980, according to the Ministry of Food. The measures are aimed at improving peasants' livelihood. In addition, the government is putting more financial and material aid into agriculture and has raised the purchasing prices for grain and major farm products.

China last year decided to exempt agricultural tax for three years running to the poorest production teams. Tax was reduced or remitted for one year for production teams which had difficulties such as crop failures or a drop in income. China's grain output in 1979 was more than 332 million tons, 49 million tons above 1977. The total volume of grain turned over to the state as tax or sales last year was eight million tons more compared with 1977. The extra grain left in the hands of the peasants has allowed them to increase their grain consumption level and to raise more livestock and poultry. Peasants' annual per capita grain consumption was 232.5 kilograms last year, 11.5 kilograms more than in 1978.

Further Report

OW300051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Aug--In the past 2 years, with the implementation of the party's rural economic policies and the experience of normal weather conditions, our country's agricultural production has grown rather fast. In 1978 and 1979, the country's total grain output increased by 98 billion jin, but the grain sold by production teams to the state increased only by 16 billion jin. Of the increased grain output in these 2 years, more than 80 billion jin were kept by the peasants, and the grain situation in the vast rural areas was improved. The number of production teams which both sell and buy grain was reduced by 310,000 in 1978, and again by 140,000 in 1979. The production teams, whose grain procurement tasks had been relatively heavy before, all had their burdens reduced to varying degrees.

NEW RURAL POLICY RESULTS IN LIVESTOCK POPULATION GROWTH

OW040740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)--China's livestock population has grown since the beginning of this year, thanks to the policy of encouraging the rural collectives and individual herdsmen and peasants to raise more animals. According to the State Statistical Bureau, pigs in stock numbered 314 million at the end of June, 1.5 percent more than the corresponding figure of 1979. In the half year period, however, 91.4 million pigs were slaughtered for meat, 9.8 percent more than in the same 1979 period.

The number of sheep in stock had reached 206.1 million by the end of June, 8.4 percent more than the corresponding 1979 figure. This represents the greatest half-year increase in new China's 31 years. The number of draught animals for the six-month period was 95.25 million, one million more than the same period of last year. In China, draught animals include horses, oxen, donkeys, mules and camels. Chinese peasants and herdsmen are allowed to raise an unlimited number of animals under the new rural policy. In many pastoral areas, production that used to be undertaken by the roduction team is now divided among smaller but more efficient groups or even households under a system of producer responsibility for a target set by the collective.

NATIONAL FORUM HELD ON TEACHING POLITICAL ECONOMY

HK060357 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 80 p 3

[Report: "National Forum on Teaching Political Economy in Party Schools in Harbin Discusses Theoretical and Actual Problems in Accomplishing the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The National Forum on Teaching Political Economy in Party Schools held that China's economic front is now facing a new change, and that the key to improving the teaching of political economy in party schools lies in making great efforts, studying the new situations and solving the new problems.

The forum was convened in Harbin from 10 to 25 August. Economic theorists from the central party school and the party schools of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions exchanged experiences in organizing the teaching of political economy in party schools, centering on the party's political line, and discussed a number of theoretical and actual problems in accomplishing the four modernizations in China, especially the question of the realtionship between the aims of socialist production and the four modernizations, and the question of how to invigorate the national economy and so on.

The party's general task for the new historical period has pushed economic theoretical research and teaching into a prominent position. The common task facing the party schools at all levels is to merge the thinking of the whole party into the party's political line and to enhance the economic theory level of the whole party, especially the leading cadres at all levels, so as to meet the needs of building the four modernizations. This requires that economic theorists in the party schools at all levels gear their work to reality and promote the styles of reading books, considering problems, conducting investigations and studies, and holding consultations on an equal basis. From summing up the positive and negative historical experiences, they should gradually gain a relatively clear and complete understanding of the laws of socialist construction, and place the teaching of political economy in party schools on a relatively sound and scientific basis.

Many comrades at the forum said that now that we are carrying out the four modernizations, there are still many problems that we do not truly understand, and there are many hows and whys that are apparently right but acutally wrong. From theory to practice, it can now be seen that many things visualized in the past and many old stereotypes cannot stand up to tests and are impractical. Therefore, on the basis of summing up the experiences and lessons of the past 30 years, we must seriously analyze and study China's characteristics, bring democracy into play, emancipate our minds and seek truth from facts, to ensure that the building of the four modernizations in China is truly based on the conditions of the country and conforms to objective economic laws.

The forum adopted the method of free discussion and consultation on an equal basis. The participants all spoke their minds and pooled their wisdom in discussing certain principles and policies for developing the national economy including: Acting according to capabilities, making steady progress and maintaining a stable growth rate; developing agriculture and light industry to a greater extent, and developing heavy industry on that basis; the necessity of having energy, transportation and communications, and posts and telecommunications proceed ahead of the rest; developing more labor-intensive industries and products suited to the characteristics of China's resources that are economical in energy and raw materials consumption; combining the unity of the whole country with the relative independence of regions and production units, and bringing into play the positive role of the market under the guidance of state plans; adopting production and circulation, under the premise that socialist public ownership has absolute predominance; and so on and so forth. Everyone held: The economic construction principle of taking advantage of superior features, protecting competition and stimulating joint ventures under the guidance of the plan is extremely rich in content and expresses the main guiding thinking of the Central Committee on economic construction since the third plenary session. The main intention of this principle is to invigorate the national economy and carry out big reform of the economic system. It now appears that we should strive to carry out big reforms relatively early in matters in which we originally intended to carry out only small reforms spread over a period of several years. Unless we resolve to carry out a big reform of the present economic system, it will not be possible to fundamentally solve the problems of bureaucratism, too many administrative levels, low efficiency, extravagance, waste and so on.

The comrades attending the forum held that the main reason certain cadres have had only a muddled idea about or even felt in conflict with the party's principles and policies since the third plenary session is that they were relatively deeply affected by the ultraleftist line. To clear away the obstacles to building the four modernizations, continuing to criticize the ultraleftist line has become an issue that cannot be neglected. Some comrades also mentioned that Kan Sheng was a so-called "theoretical authority" who was "leftist" to an extraordinary extent. He caused tremendous damage to the theoretical front throughout the country, and the party schools were the first to be hit. It is, therefore, essential to criticize Kang Sheng's erroneous theories and eliminate their influence.

The comrades attending the forum pointed out that our society was born from the womb of a long period of feudal and semifeudal semicolonial society. The traditions and influence of feudalism are widespread and have become a force of habit. This is not a problem that can be solved in a single day. We must seriously analyze the expressions of the lingering poison of feudalism and discuss ways to solve the problem correctly, so as to enhance the thinking of the cadres at all levels and stimulate the reform of all systems.

This forum was jointly organized by the central party school and the party schools of the Heilongjiang Provincial and Harbin Municipal CCP Committees. Also present at the forum were comrades from cadre schools of central departments concerned, CYL schools, military academies and economic theoretical research departments, totalling 180 persons.

KUNMING PLA UNIT IMPLEMENTS 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES'

HK081006 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Abridged newsletter from Yunnan by XINHUA Reporters Yang Dengqu (2799 4098 3255) and Wang Zhiyun (3769 1807 5089): "'New Regulations' for 'Old Traditions'--How the Party Committee Members of a Certain Border Defense Corps Under the PLA Kunming Units Implement the 'Guiding Principles'"]

[Text] After it studied the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," the CCP Committee of a certain border defense corps under the Kunming PLA units has adopted these "new regulations": From now on they will observe the principle of "letting the masses take precedence over the leading organs, letting the companies take precedence over departments affiliated to the corps headquarters and letting people working on the front line take precedence over others" with regard to distributing supplies and other living facilities and the assigning of work.

It is just a short time since the corps was assigned to the frontline border defense post. Life here is very difficult with no previously erected barracks or other living facilities. At the beginning of last year, 1.1 million yuan was allocated for building barracks and supplying some daily necessities. As the plan for the distribution of these funds was being worked out, the department in charge had numerous difficulties because every unit was asking for a share to fill their urgent needs. When the party committee learned about this, it decided that the 1.1 million yuan and supplies appropriated should be given to companies guarding the frontier. On the other hand, the members of the party committee along with other workers in the departments affiliated to the corps headquarters concentrated on building "offices." They cleared the sites by removing rubble and earth and rebuilt 10 huts with asphalt felt as roofing material. Soon members of the party committee and comrades working in the departments affiliated to the headquarters cheerfully moved into these simple huts, with three or four of them sharing a room.

Shortly after the corps came to this new border defense area, the higher authorities allocated some bamboo beds to them. The party committee of the corps decided that leading cadres of the corps should continue to sleep on the ground and these bamboo beds should be given to the companies. Half a month after that, their rear-service department bought a number of plank beds from other localities. When discussing how to distribute these beds, the corps Political Commissar Jiang Shiquan, who had just come back from a stay in a grassroots unit, said that the bamboo beds made noises that disturbed sleeping soldiers when there were four guard changes each night. He proposed offering the plank beds to cadres and soldiers in the companies while giving the bamboo beds to leading comrades and cadres in the departments of the corps. The committee agreed and all the plank beds were sent to the companies. By the end of last year, the higher authorities felt that this corps was a new unit charged with a difficult job and specially spent money out of the cadres' welfare fund and bought 128 spring beds for the corps. However, the party committee of the corps, which always had the commanders and soldiers in the companies in mind, gave these spring beds to the Third Company, whose commaders and soldiers had long been responsible for construction tasks.

On the question of how to carry out their duties when there was a shortage of workers in the departments under the corps, the corps Commander Han Fucai suggested that the rear-service department "make the rounds" of the companies and other units to carry out its duties instead of staying at the headquarters and waiting for others to come to them. He said that it should do this when it came to settling financial accounts, distributing provisions, repairing guns and machinery and providing medical care. To try out this method, he personally went to companies to conduct investigations together with comrades from the military supplies division. They went to the Sixth Company guarding a river valley. There, the temperature during the day was over 40 degrees centigrade and the nights were just as hot and stuffy. When they went to bed, the soldiers soon found their bedspreads soaked with sweat. Assistant Officer Yang Guanxiang from the military supplies division said to himself: "How nice it would be if each soldier had a summer sleeping mat." When he told the corps commander of his thoughts, the commander smilingly replied: "Terrific! We have the same idea!" Acting on their suggestion, the corps party committee authorized the purchase of enough summer sleeping mats for each soldier in that company with money from the welfare fund. By going deep among the grassroots units, they got to know the joys and difficulties of the commanders and soldiers in the in the companies. They managed to buy sets of hair-cutting equipment for the platoons and squads carrying out duties that took them far away from their barracks and steel flour-milling machines for each of the companies. They also helped the companies set up small nonstaple food processing factories.

LATE REPORT: FIVE NPC VICE CHAIRMEN TENDER RESIGNATIONS

OW091335 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1206 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Nie Rongzhen, Liu Bocheng, Zhang Dingcheng, Cai Chang and Zhou Jianren, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC, put forward at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC requests to resign as vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC of the PRC.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen's letter of resignation said: I am 80 years old. I am also physically weak and sick. I request that I can resign as vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC.

Comrade Liu Bocheng's letter of resignation said: Because I am old and physically weak and have been long ill in bed, I can no longer perform the lofty duty entrusted to me by the people. I earnestly ask that my resignation from my position as vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee be approved. I firmly believe that since the fall of the gang of four, particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party and country have been full of vitality, united and thriving. More and more fine cadres in their prime have assumed leading posts. There is certainly no lack of successors to carry on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by revolutionaries of the older generation. We will certainly achieve new and continuing successes in our socialist modernization.

In his letter, Comrade Zhang Dingcheng said: To ensure the realization of the great goal of the four socialist modernizations before the end of this centry, the party and the government have decided to reform the cadre system so that more outstanding cadres in the prime of life can be put in leading positions in various fields. I think that this an important farsighted policy decision, and I believe that it will certainly receive warm support from the people throughout the country.

Deputies to the Fourth and Fifth NPC's elected me vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. I thank the people for their trust in me. As I am old and have been ill for a long time, it is difficult for me to continue to shoulder such heavy responsibilities. I therefore ask for approval of my resignation as vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party and the government have done a great deal of hard work. As a result, the situation throughout the country is getting better and better. Although there are still many difficulties before us, I am full of hope and confidence for the future of our great socialist motherland. I am deeply convinced that under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the people throughout the country will unite more closely and work hard with one heart and one mind to make our country a prosperous, powerful socialist state.

In her letter, Comrade Cai Chang said: As I am old, infirm and ill, it is really difficult for me to carry out the work the people have assigned me. I therefore earnestly ask for approval of my resignation as vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Our country is now in a period in which the people are carrying forward the revolutionary cause and marching into the future. I deeply feel that in our country, which has a vast territory and a large population, it is necessary to have a large number of outstanding comrades in the prime of life participate in the leadership. Only thus will it be possible to fulfill the heavy responsibilities of the state and to realize the grand goal of the four modernizations at an early date.

Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the reform of the cadre system. I hope that beginning with our generation, the lifetime leading cadre system and other maladies will be completely eliminated. We communists should work for the interests of the people and not for our personal interests. When one is old, he should, on his own initiative, offer his position to someone else. This should be established as a system so that members of leading bodies at all levels will gradually become younger; our ranks will always be full of vitality and the political life of the country will be more democratic and healthy. I am most relieved to note that there are successors to the cause for which we have fought all our lives. After my resignation, I will still devote what little strength I have to the revolutionary cause of our country.

In his letter, Comrade Zhou Jianren said: As I am old and rather weak, I ask that I be allowed to resign my position as vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee so that a comrade in the prime of life can take up this job. This is conducive to carrying our the work of the NPC Standing Committee.

HEILONGJIANG CALLS FOR CONTROLS ON INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

SK071241 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to our sources, the migration control conference sponsored by the provincial People's Government concluded on 4 September. In light of the central authorities' directive on strictly controlling migration and our province's actual conditions, after discussing the issue the conference formulated policies and measures to control, investigate and repatriate immigrants. After analyzing the province's migration control, the conference contended that controlling the unchecked influx of immigrants from other provinces and curbing population growth to bring it in line with development of the national economy is a weighty problem directly affecting the pace of the four modernizations and construction of the province's marketable grain bases.

The influx of immigrants from other provinces in large numbers constitutes a great obstruction to our province's proportionate and planned economic development. It will directly affect the arrangement and employment of the (?immigrated) labor forces in production and construction. The conference emphasized that it is necessary to adopt resolute measures to strictly control, thoroughly investigate and determinedly repatriate the immigrants. Departments concerned at all levels must take coordinated action through close cooperation to conscientiously and successfully do this work. In the future, no one will be allowed to let friends and relatives migrate to the province without permission. Production teams, state farms, forests and livestock farms, as well as plants, mines and enterprises, are not allowed to take in immigrants. No departments and units are allowed to employ immigrants. Efforts should be made to sort out those whose applications for residence have been turned down. All localities and units must thoroughly investigate the immigrants they have employed in order to deal with each case on its merits and resolutely repatriate to their native places those who should be repatriated.

We must strengthen leadership, reach a common understanding and adopt a resolute attitude to do this work steadily and meticulously. Special efforts should be made to firmly grasp this policy and carry out migration control work without delay.

MORE REPORTAGE ON JILIN PARTY SESSION ON GRAIN BASES

Wang Enmao Remarks

SK051434 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, at the enlarged Standing Committee session of the Jilin provincial party committee, Comrade Wang Enmao said: Farm mechanization is a key to achieving technical agricultural reform and modernization and is a crucial factor in building commercial grain bases and developing commercial grain production.

He said: Achieving farm mechanization is a great technical revolution. It invariably will enhance agricultural productive forces, free peasants from heavy manual labor and raise productivity to a high level.

On the basis of the collectivization of agriculture, achieving agricultural technical reform and farm mechanization is a correct and reliable road leading communes, brigades and peasants to wealth.

He said: Our province's farm mechanization and agricultural production will be promoted by the decision of the CCP Central Committee to build commercial grain bases and accelerate farm mechanization in Northeast China. A new situation is bound to emerge in our province's rural areas.

While speaking on speeding up farm mechanization, Comrade Wang Enmao noted: Party committees at all levels must get a profound understanding of the significance of achieving farm mechanization, grasp it as a crucial measure for successfully building commercial grain bases and include it in the important agenda of the party committee.

He said: In the next 5 years, our province's fighting goal for farm mechanization will be to reach the current level of Yushu County. It is expected that by 1985, 70 percent of the major grain crops growing in dry farmlands will be sown, intertilled and fertilized by machines, marking a 6.1-percent annual average increase; that half of the machine-sown farmlands will be under precision and semiprecision drillings; and that about 70 percent of paddy rice crops will be transplanted by machines. Mechanization in threshing, processing and delivery of agricultural and sideline products and in water conservancy and construction is supposed to be promoted at the same time. Great efforts are called for to raise the level of mechanization in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries.

Comrade Wang Enmao urged the establishment of a system for brigades to own and manage farm machinery. He said: It is necessary to establish a system for training technical personnel for farm machinery, a system for repairing and managing farm machinery and a system for supplying spare parts and fuel oil. It is imperative to strengthen the management of farm machinery and organize well professional work teams to develop the range and quality of production.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Strengthening scientific research and education work to suit the needs of agricultural modernization is a key to developing agriculture. Efforts to strengthen scientific research and education work should aim at making contributions to building commercial grain bases and developing agricultural production.

He said: Our province has 60 million mu of cultivated farmland. Their per-mu yield is very low, but they have great potentials for increasing production. There is not much wasteland that can be transformed into farmland. Therefore, to increase production, we must implement the principle of combining efforts to raise per-mu yield with efforts to expand cultivated lands, with an emphasis on the former. To achieve this, we must strengthen agricultural scientific research and carry out scientific farming.

He said: It is necessary to do a good job in agricultural resource surveys and agricultural zoning work in order to ensure that production plans are drawn in accordance with special local conditions and to guarantee the overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. It is necessary to fertilize the soil to raise its productivity and conduct a general soil survey to get a clear picture of its condition in order to live up to the requirement of fertilizing according to the soil's differing conditions. It is imperative to adhere to the principle of applying both organic and inorganic fertilizers, with emphasis on the former. On the precondition of raising the quality of fertilizers, efforts should be made to expand and increase the resources of fertilizers and ensure that within a short time over 2 tons of fine fertilizers will be applied to each mu of farmland.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

He said: It is necessary to do a good job of improving seeds. The provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences and local agricultural scientific research institutes should concentrate their efforts on breeding new varieties of maize, soybean, millet, sorghum and grain crops that have high yields, mature early and are cold and disease resistant. They should import and breed fine strains of sugar beets and sunflowers that can yield high output and contain large amounts of sugar and oil. Continuous efforts should be made to successfully grasp the utilization and popularization of cross breeding, make a success of variety investigation so as to draw planting plans according to its results, and do a good job in purification and rejuvenation in order to improve the quality of seeds. It is necessary to strive to renew all seeds once every 3 years and to realize the standardization of seeds.

Comrade Wang Enmao also mentioned such issues as strengthening scientific research work in the fields of forestry, animal husbandry, and farm mechanization; consolidating the work of popularizing farming techniques; accelerating the training of agricultural scientific and technical personnel; and promoting the reform of secondary education.

While speaking of consolidating the work of popularizing farming techniques, he said: This is an important component part of agricultural scientific and technical work. It is a crucial point for turning science and technology directly into productive forces. It is an important means of speeding up agricultural modernization and of building commercial grain bases. We should strengthen leadership and grasp it as a major matter. We should improve the organizations for popularizing farming techniques. Every county should restore and establish a general office of agriculture to take charge of the work of popularizing farming techniques throughout the country. Every commune should strengthen its farming techniques popularization stations and bring into full play all such stations at all levels.

Increased Rice Production Discussed

SK051412 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee held a special discussion on expanding paddy fields and developing paddy rice production with pertinent personnel at the enlarged Standing Committee session of the provincial CCP Committee. They held: The eastern areas, including some central areas, of our province have great potential for producing paddy rice. Developing paddy rice production in these areas is a very important aspect in our efforts to give play to favorable local conditions and to develop strong points and avoid weak ones. It is also a fundamental way to enable the people in towns and cities to have flour and rice to eat.

Through discussion, four measures have been worked out for increasing paddy rice production:

1. In the next 5 years, our province's water conservation projects should emphasize development of paddy fields. About 40 percent of the province's investments on water conservation projects should be used in expanding paddy fields.

2. Efforts should be made to popularize the experiences of breeding seedlings under plastic coverings, to improve the standard of mechanization in farming paddy fields, to increase the acreage of paddy rice seedlings transplanted by machines, to start transplanting paddy rice seedlings earlier, and to overcome low temperatures and cold spells in order to ensure an increase in paddy rice production.

3. The policy of planting in line with local conditions should be further implemented. Jilin, Yanbian and Tonghua are defined as key paddy rice growing areas.

4. Procurement of paddy rice should be carried out separately. The procurement quota should be lowered to a proper standard and the amount above the quota should be procured at an increased price.

Further Wang Enmao Instructions

SK061213 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, in his closing speech at the enlarged Standing Committee session of the Jilin provincial party committee, Comrade Wang Enmao said: In line with the central guidelines and our province's actual conditions, we decided after earnest discussions to readjust and relax 10 economic policies in order to accelerate the construction of marketable grain bases.

1. Assigned grain and soybean purchase quotas will remain unchanged for 5 years on a provincewide basis. The assigned purchase task covers obligatory fixed quotas and above-quota grain sold to the state at additional or negotiated prices. After fulfilling basic purchase quotas, production teams are obliged to sell surplus grain produced above quota to the state at the additional or negotiated prices. They may dispose of the surplus grain and soybeans, if any, after fulfilling purchase quotas and selling a certain amount of grain at additional or negotiated prices.

2. The purchase of paddy rice will be singled out from other grains and purchase quotas, and additional prices will be fixed separately in order to encourage production teams to grow rice.

3. The central authorities have decided to appropriately raise the purchase price of soybeans beginning next year. This, in addition to our decision earlier this year to lower basic soybean purchase quotas and separately calculate soybean purchases, is expected to help match the income difference between growing corn and soybean.

4. The growing of sugar beets will be subsidized [words indistinct] and linking grain with sugar production.

5. The grain purchase quotas of advanced communes and brigades will be reduced.

6. The assigned procurement of cattle and sheep will be relaxed. Assigned procurement of cattle, sheep and poultry is unnecessary except for the key livestock counties, communes and brigades which are assigned to sell a certain amount of cattle and sheep to ensure meat supply for minority nationalities and for export. It is permissible to directly sell mutton, wool or leather on contract to processing factories, or to process and market surplus hides after fulfilling state assignments.

7. Farm machine operators' wages should be raised in order to promote farm mechanization and give full scope to mechanized farming. Skilled workers' workpoints can be higher than those of production team leaders. Rewards should be given those who keep their farm machines in good repair and conserve energy. Farm machine operators' wages should be calculated on the basis of output.

8. Commune members should be encouraged to develop domestic sideline production while consolidating and developing the collective economy. They should be encouraged to raise hogs, sheep, cows, rabbits and bees and develop a knitting and weaving industry.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Poor areas with relatively vast lands should appropriately increase private or fodder lots. The combined acreage of private and fodder lots are allowed to total as much as 10 percent of the total cultivated acreage, but should never exceed 15 percent.

9. Communes will be allowed to develop collective commercial enterprises and directly market their farm and sidelines produce in urban areas.

10. Given our province's present conditions, it is not conducive to farm mechanization to further reduce the size of production teams, allot grain ration lots [kou liang tian] or assign farm output quotas for individual households.

JILIN RIBAO REPORTS ON ELECTORAL LAW VIOLATIONS

SK052116 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] JILIN RIBAO today front-pages a letter from (Ma Mengyun) of the provincial Election Office.

The letter says: It was recently discovered that some units had not held elections in line with the law. Some practices directly violated the electoral law and the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments. Violations are striking in nominating district and county deputies and in holding elections in which the number of candidates is larger than the number of those to be elected. The electoral law stipulates that candidates for deputies to the people's congresses, to be directly elected by the voters, shall be nominated by electorates in various electoral districts and by various units. Formal namelists of candidates should be determined by voters after discussions and democratic consultations. However, some units held only one enlarged meeting of the party branches. They asked responsible persons of CYL, militia, women's and public security organizations to attend the meeting and, after only briefly studying the quotas of candidates assigned by higher levels, determined the namelists of formal candidates. Some units did not heed the law on fielding a larger number of candidates. Instead, they used a system whereby the number of those to be elected is the same as the number of candidates. Some units did hold elections fielding a larger number of candidates, but the ratio of candidates to elective offices was not that stipulated in the electoral law.

The letter states: If we do not act according to the law, electoral work will become a mere formality, the masses will become dissatisfied and various fields of work will be adversely affected. This does not comply with what the central authorities' demand of us, nor with the fundamental interests of the vast number of people. Therefore, we should pay attention to these problems.

BRIEFS

LIAONING COUNTY-LEVEL ELECTIONS--Direct county-level election work is in full swing throughout Liaoning Province. According to statistics compiled by the Liaoning Provincial Electoral Committee's Office, by the end of August, 80 of 89 county-level units in the province had carried out election work, of which 15 had held people's congresses and 55 were preparing for elections. The Liaoning Provincial Electoral Committee's Office recently investigated 19 county-level units, including Shenyang, Yingkou, Liaoyang, Dandong, Fushun, Luda, Benxi, Chaoyang and Tieling, to discern how electoral work has been carried out. The results of the investigation were satisfactory. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 80 SK]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $165 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $110 for any one volume, $135 for two volumes, $160 for three, $210 for four, $260 for five, $310 for six, $360 for seven, and $410 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For subscription information contact NTIS. Phone 557-4630 (area code 703) or write to the address shown below.

U.S. Government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I – People's Republic of China; II – Eastern Europe; III – Soviet Union; IV – Asia & Pacific; V – Middle East & Africa; VI – Latin America; VII – Western Europe; VIII – South Asia. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22151